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CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reagan's Arms Proposals Analyzed, Criticized AA 1
Kozyakov Commentary AA 1
Penchenko Analysis AA 2
U.S. Criticism AA 2
U.S. Reaction [PRAVDA 12 May] AA 3
Foreign Press [Shishkin] AA 3
Deeds Show U.S. Trying to Sabotage Disarmament [Serov] AA 4
TASS Cites GDR Spokesman at MBFR Talks AA 5

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

U.S. Ban Will Not Affect Soviet Gas Industry CC 1
[Rozen in NOVOYE VREMYA No 19, 7 May]
IZVESTIYA Contrasts U.S., USSR Far East Policy CC 3
[Agafonov, Ganshin, 10 May]
PRAVDA Hits Expansion of NATO Sphere of Action CC 6
[Drobkov, 14 May]
Haig Mission to W. Europe, Turkey Examined CC 6
Asian States Decry U.S. LOS Obstructionism [Matyash] CC 7

FALKLAND ISLANDS CRISIS

TASS Rounds Up Recent Falklands Events DD 1
EEC Support for UK Falklands Stance Scored DD 2
[Lavrenov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 8 May]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Falkland Islands Escalation DD 4
[Ponomarev, 9 May]
TASS Notes Galtieri Interview on British TV DD 6

CHINA

PRAVDA Criticizes PRC Support for Reagan Speech B 1
[Ovchinnikov, 14 May]

SOUTH ASIA

Activities of Rashidov, DRA's Karmal Reported D 1
Karmal Bridge-Opening Speech D 1
Lenin Monument Unveiling D 3
Karmal Speech at Unveiling D 3
Tour of Uzbek Farms D 5
Karmal 13 May Departure D 5

EASTERN EUROPE

Western Media Said Inciting Polish Population F 1
[PRAVDA 11 May]
Polish TV Links KSS-KOR With Radio Free Europe F 1
USSR, SFRY Economic Cooperation Talks Held F 2
TANJUG Cited on LCY Congress, Internal Issues F 3
[PRAVDA 9 May]
Ustinov Greets CSSR's Dzur on Liberation Day F 3
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 May]
CSSR's Indra on Victory Day, Soviet Peace Role F 3
[IZVESTIYA 9 May]

WESTERN EUROPE

Austrian President Cited on Trade With USSR G 1
Soviet-Belgian Natural Gas Negotiations Open G 1
AKEL-DIKO Program Supports Cyprus Conference G 1
CPSU Delegation Returns from West Berlin G 2
[PRAVDA 5 May]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

IZVESTIYA Views U.S. Role in Iraq-Iran War [13 May] H 1
USSR's Primakov Interviewed During Kuwait Visit H 1
[Kuwait KUNA 13 May]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Shevardnadze Receives Nicaraguan Delegation K 1
[PRAVDA 9 May]
Nicaragua's Ortega Presents Gift to Brezhnev K 1
[PRAVDA 5 May]
Nicaraguan State of Emergency Extended K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Delivers Report in Moscow Lecture Series R 1
Grishin Addresses Moscow May Day Review Panel R 1
Briefs: New Uzbek Oblast R 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 12-13 May T 1
Kirgiz CP Issues Appeal to Agricultural Workers T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Spaceship Soyuz T-5 Corrects Orbital Parameters U 1
Scientists Comment on Atomic Powerplant Safety U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Material on All-Army Party Conference Activities V 1
Ustinov, Yepishev Reports [PRAVDA 12 May] V 1
Reports Discussion Participants V 5
Conclusion, Ustinov Address V 5
Moscow Military District Political Director V 6
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 May]

REAGAN'S ARMS PROPOSALS ANALYZED, CRITICIZED

Kozyakov Commentary

LD140130 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 13 May 82

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] There are two major points in President Reagan's speech made in Eureka, Illinois: One is the repetition of numerous slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union and [words indistinct] easing tensions, the other is the assessment of proposals aimed at achieving unilateral military supremacy. Needless to say that such an approach to Soviet-American relations cannot promote mutually acceptable agreements on curbing the nuclear arms race and preventing a nuclear catastrophe.

Let's recall that all previous agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and the United States are based on mutual respect and full equality. Dozens of treaties and other documents were signed by the two nations in the seventies. All of them reflect a common desire to cooperate for the sake of developing peaceful relations between our countries. The document "Basic Principles of Relations Between the Soviet Union and the United States," signed in Moscow in May 1972, says that the two nations will do their utmost to avoid military confrontation and to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war, discussions and negotiations on outstanding issues will be conducted in the spirit of reciprocity, mutual accomodation and mutual benefit.

Now is is clear to everyone that President Reagan suggests something quite different for the United States relations with the Soviet Union. His words "to establish a new understanding with the USSR" do not conform to his deeds, which reflect the intention to undermine the process of disarmament and to attain a military superiority over the Soviet Union. The so-called new American approach to Soviet-American relations actually means the intention to pursue the policy of ever-growing power confrontation with other nations, primarily with the Soviet Union. Such an approach would inevitably lead to a new round of the nuclear arms buildup.

Nowadays many American observers and political figures point out that the administration's proposals are both unrealistic and dangerous. For instance, [words indistinct] proposals was voiced by more than a thousand physicians and (?nurses) present in Washington to attend a seminar on the medical consequences of a nuclear war. . (George Chistyakovskiy), professor of Harvard and former science adviser to President Eisenhower, said Reagan's plans would not limit [word indistinct] and other dangerous new weapons systems and would permit the United States to deploy the land-based MX missile system, the B-1 bomber, Trident II submarine Missiles and other weapons that would guarantee a perpetuation of the arms race.

It is indeed indicative that criticism of President Reagan's proposals is voiced by both the leaders and rank-and-file participants of the nuclear arms freeze and other antiwar movements in the United States, Western Europe and other parts of the world. As is known, the so-called zero option proposal advanced last November was unable to undermine the antiwar movement in the West European countries. Mass rallies and demonstrations against the deployment of American nuclear missiles on European soil still go on all over the continent. The same has happened with the new proposals on nuclear arms reductions put forward by President Reagan. The movement against [word indistinct] of the nuclear arms race pursued by the administration continues in both the United States and Europe, and there is only one reason for that: The Republican administration's initiatives are very far from meeting the demands of the public. They are insincere, they are aimed at covering up large-scale programs of nuclear rearmament mapped in Washington. No propaganda trick invented by the American policy makers can conceal that from the public.

Penchenko Analysis

LD131546 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Edward Kennedy sharply criticized the recent so-called initiatives of the Reagan administration in arms control. He said that in practice they will not lessen the arms race but only change the methods of building up nuclear potentials. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Igor Penchenko writes:

Indeed the White House made a step not toward factual disarmament but in quite the opposite direction -- that is, toward building up military muscles. Political observers regard as nothing more than rhetoric President Reagan's remarks about the desire to preserve peace today and in the future and about the readiness of the United States to conduct talks on strategic arms. Those remarks were contained in his recent speech. Prominent figures in the United States and Western Europe qualified the much advertised new approach of Washington not as a program for remodelling East-West relations on the basis of realities but as an intention to undermine the process of disarmament and ensure the military superiority of the United States. So the peaceful pronouncements of President Reagan are only a forced concession to public opinion, they are aimed at creating more favorable conditions for carrying out the already existing militaristic plans.

While the White House speaks about peace and disarmament the Senate Appropriations Committee approves a 1983 military budget amounting to about $213 billion, and that is a much bigger military budget than for this year. Besides, the proposals made by President Reagan also provide for continuing the development and deployment of new weapons such as the MX ballistic missiles, the Trident II missiles, the cruise missiles and the strategic B-1 bombers. And in that connection the American TIME magazine says that some supporters of arms control will without a doubt accuse the administration of having advanced a proposal which is part of the secret plan of sabotaging disarmament so that the United States could continue unhampered the program of rearmament.

But actually there is nothing secret about it. The United States comprehensive military program for the eighties provides for the further build up of strategic nuclear forces and the large scale production of the neutron and chemical weapons. As for all the talks about a dialogue to reduce arms the point was clarified by Secretary of State Alexander Haig. Speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 2 days after President Reagan's speech he stressed that the success of a dialogue would depend on a preliminary buildup of American strategic forces to an unprecedented high level. In other words Washington has one course: To change the existing balance of forces in its favor. As for peace and disarmament, those are only words.

U.S. Criticism

LD131846 Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Washington, 13 May,TASS -- The latest foreign speech by President of the United States Ronald Reagan came under serious criticism at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations committee here on Wednesday.

Speaking in the committee, member of the House of Representatives Edward Markey said that the administration had advanced its proposals in an attempt to neutralize the movement for the freezing of nuclear weapons that spread across the nation. The measures suggested by the administration will enable the United States to continue creating dangerous and destabilizing types of armaments meant for dealing a first nuclear strike, such as the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles of mobile basing, the Trident-II missiles. The United States will also be able to continue creating types of weapons that do not lend themselves to verification, such as ground-based cruise missiles.

Former Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke said that with rough parity of overall strategic forces between the USSR and the USA, one of the sides has superiority in some types of armaments while the other side in others. But the administration demands the reduction of mainly those types of armaments in which the USSR has an advantage over the United States, while striving to preserve the existing U.S. arsenals. This is a wrong attitude, he said. Paul Warnke further declared for observing those armaments ceilings that were earlier agreed upon during the Soviet-American talks.

Senator Gary Hart said that Reagan's proposals cannot lead to the attainment of a vitally important aim, that of the establishment of genuine control over the arms race. Stressing that nuclear war is the gravest threat now facing humanity, he urged the administration to take effective measures to avert it.

U.S. Reaction

PM130951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "On the U.S. President's Speech"]

[Text] Washington, 11 May -- "I was disappointed with Reagan's proposal," Senator G. Hart, Democrat, declared in an NBC-TV interview. "Reagan said nothing about a U.S. intention to limit its nuclear potential, nor, alas, did he urge the curbing of the strategic arms race which our country is pursuing. On the contrary, as can be understood from the President's statement, the United States intends to continue creating practically all kinds of strategic weapons."

M. Meyerson, executive director of the U.S. Peace Council, said: "The essence of Reagan's 'initiative,' like his previous proposals for the so-called 'zero option,' boils down to making the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally. It was no accident that in his speech he spoke chiefly of land-based strategic ICBM's, which constitute the basis of the USSR's strategic forces, and did not say a word about cruise missiles or neutron weapons, and merely mentioned in passing strategic bombers and nuclear submarines. And yet it is precisely these means that pose a great threat to the Soviet Union's security."

"Reagan's proposal is formulated to such an extent in the United States' favor that it poses the question of his sincerity," TIME magazine states. Some advocates of arms control, the magazine points out, will undoubtedly accuse the administration of making a proposal which "is part of a secret plan by advocates of a tough course to sabotage disarmament so that the United States can continue the rearmament programs without hindrance."

Pointing out that the President's speech was "clear recognition of the political strength of the movement to freeze nuclear weapons," the Washington POST writes: The problem is that, in Reagan's opinion, we must negotiate from a position of strength, and the President's speech showed that Reagan has not changed his decision on the programs to create MX, Trident II, Pershing II and cruise missiles.

"One of the tasks which the President evidently set himself," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR points out, "was to try to reduce the intensity of the antiwar movement in the United States. As recent public opinion polls show, the overwhelming majority of Americans support the idea of freezing nuclear arms. They believe that Reagan has done little to 'limit the buildup of these types of weapons.'"

Foreign Press

LD122040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 12 May 82

[International affairs journalist Gennadiy Shishkin commentary]

[Text] As is shown by an analysis of the statements made by Reagan himself and by the commentaries in the U.S. and West European press, the content of the President's speech did not justify the extensive publicity it received beforehand.

The only new thing about his speech was that it gathered together the various fabrications and insinuations against the Soviet Union which have become customary with the current U.S. leaders. Admittedly, on this occasion the standard anti-Soviet attacks were mixed up in the President's speech with peacemaking phraseology. Some of the NATO partners especially devoted to the United States even hastened to declare them an olive branch supposedly being extended to the Soviet Union.

But not even the observers of bourgeois newspapers believed that. As the French LE MATIN justly noted, President Reagan dropped his bellicose style because that style had turned him into a veritable scarecrow for West Europe. For its part the U.S. NBC television company stressed that Reagan certainly does not wish to set off on his planned meeting with his West European partners with the reputation of a warmonger. If Reagan's speech is stripped of its cosmetic rhetoric, which is a sop to world and U.S. public opinion, it shows him in his customary role of inspiring and organizing futile attempts by the U.S. reaction to undermine the positions of world socialism and to seek military superiority over the Soviet Union.

This was shown most clearly in the President's position on the fundamental issue of the present day, the elimination of the threat of a nuclear disaster by limiting and reducing strategic armaments. Admittedly, in a bid to make an impact abroad Reagan declared that finally, after procrastinating for 6 months, the United States has decided to embark on talks on strategic armaments. But, as the U.S. TIME magazine noted, the formulation of Reagan's proposal was so advantageous to the United States that its sincerity is in question. Subscribing to this view, the French newspaper LIBERATION considered that the U.S. proposal has no chance of success. But, the newspaper adds, this was precisely what Reagan wanted. He has never concealed the fact that he wants to foist an endless and very expensive arms race on the Soviet Union.

Only someone who has lost all sense of reality would hope that the Soviet Union would succumb to blackmail and disarm unilaterally. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly continue its efforts to achieve a genuine reduction of strategic armaments based on the principles of equality and identical security of the sides. It expects a similar constructive approach from its negotiating partners.

DEEDS SHOW U.S. TRYING TO SABOTAGE DISARMAMENT

LD131434 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 13 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May, TASS -- In recent time the Washington administration officials made a number of foreign policy statements which certain American mass information organs are trying to pass off as nearly a "new approach" to the problems of disarmament, and evidence of Washington's peaceableness.

True, phrases about U.S. striving to preserve peace and attain mutual understanding with the Soviet Union have lately become more frequent in the mentioned statements. But it is common knowledge that the real criterion for judging the policy of a state, including the USA, is its deeds, not words. And Washington's deeds, and its political practice, as some organs of the American press admit, TIME magazine for one, bear witness to the fact that certain circles in the United States, like before, are striving to sabotage disarmament so as to enable the United States to carry on with the implementation of its rearmament programs without hindrance.

Many a realistically-minded politician and public figure are well aware of the fatal risks and dangers involved in such a course.

For example, the former U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie stressed that the United States should abide by the principle of approximate equivalence in relations with the Soviet Union, since it was impossible to make the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally.

Mr. Muskie said he was concerned over the fact that the program put forward by the U.S. President could turn out to be a secret plan for undermining disarmament, while the United States would continue to re-arm in a vain attempt to attain military superiority.

It is highly indicative that in order to give propaganda support for Washington's pseudo-peaceful "initiatives", certain organs of the American press are working real hard to belie the Soviet Union's peaceful policy and ascribe to it some "aggressiveness", the desire to "escalate the arms race", and so forth. Criticising such insinuations (which are by the way willingly repeated by certain Western European press organs, say, LE MATIN), the Paris L'HUMANITE writes: What are the allegations concerning the Soviet Union's "aggressiveness" based upon? Since what time one's concern for national defenses is considered to be evidence of aggressiveness. [as received] As to the statements to the effect that USSR allegedly gives priority to armaments, these are falsehoods, pure and simple. And they are the more inadmissible since the Soviet Union's extensive work for peace and security of nations is being passed over in silence.

Attempts to distort the real state of things, to pass black for white and vice versa will hardly have any measure of success. For each unbiased person is well aware of the fact whose policy is really peaceable and who only wears the guise of "peaceableness".

TASS CITES GDR SPOKESMAN AT MBFR TALKS

LD131314 Moscow TASS in English 1257 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 13 May,TASS -- The talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, attended by 17 European countries and also the United States and Canada, have resumed in the Austrian capital after an intercession. The socialist countries attach much importance to the Vienna forum, called upon to draft practical measures to lessen dangerous military confrontation in the centre of the European Continent that are particularly necessary in the present-day complicated international situation.

The address of Ambassador Andre Wieland, head of the GDR delegation, at the first plenary session was pervaded with the striving to advance the talks and to achieve real progress at them. He drew the attention of the participants in the talks to the draft of the first agreement tabled by the Polish delegation on behalf of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia during the previous round of the talks. The draft created a qualitatively new situation at the talks. The document of the socialist countries, which synthesizes everything positive that has been accumulated during the many years of debates, points ways for resolving the pending questions and constitutes a dependable basis for joint work on a mutually acceptable text of the agreement.

The Western position in Vienna, according to the GDR representative, remains unconstructive. Avoiding giving a reply on the substance of the draft agreement, the Western participants used all sorts of far-fetched pretexts for artifically dragging out the talks. This tactic reflects the course, taken by NATO and primarily by the United States, for the escalated arms race and for deploying new types and systems of both conventional and nuclear weapons in Europe. This is illustrated anew by the recent agreement between the United States and West Germany on a substantial build-up of armed forces and armaments precisely in that part of the European Continent which was defined by an earlier accord as the area of future reductions. This step again demonstrates how alien the idea of reducing the high concentrations of military potentials is to the West.

In conclusion Ambassador Andre Wieland called upon the Western participants to give a businesslike and constructive reply to the initiative of the socialist countries.

U.S. BAN WILL NOT AFFECT SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY

PM131203 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 19 7 May 82 pp 18-21

[Correspondent V. Rozen interview with V.A. Dinkov, USSR minister of gas industry, under the rubric "Conversation With a Competent Person"; "Urengoy Gas in the 11th 5-Year Plan"]

[Excerpt] NOVOYE VREMYA: In connection with the ever increasing remoteness of the gas extraction regions from the places where gas is consumed it has become more complex to extract and transport it. How is your sector equipped? How do you view the U.S. attempts to impose an embargo on deliveries of equipment to us? Is this not hampering our plans?

V.A. Dinkov: Yes, indeed, the labor-intensiveness of gas extraction and transportation is increasing yearly, above all in connection with the fact that the chief raw materials base is in West Siberia. This, in particular, creates the need to construct mighty and capital-intensive transcontinental gas pipelines -- which take up approximately 70 percent of the sector's capital investments.

The Soviet foreign economic program provides for our country's mutually advantageous economic cooperation with foreign countries. I have already mentioned the world's longest gas pipeline -- from Urengoy to Uzhgorod. It will make it possible to expand deliveries of our gas to the FRG, Austria, France and Italy and also to supply it to new consumer countries in West Europe. They are interested in this, and this is advantageous to us.

We are intensively opening up our natural riches with our own resources. But we do not reject the advantages provided by the international division of labor. To ensure export deliveries of gas we purchase pipes and equipment for gas pipelines, while as a result of these deliveries Western countries obtain Soviet gas which is of great significance in resolving their energy problems.

Thus, the "gas for pipes" agreement between the USSR and a number of West European countries -- the biggest in the history of international trade and economic relations -- has rightly been called the "deal of the century." In our opinion, it will serve not only to further expand mutually advantageous economic cooperation between our countries but also to strengthen peace in Europe.

Despite the Washington administration's pressure, this agreement is starting to be fulfilled. West German firms are already delivering the pipes along which Siberian gas will reach the countries of West Europe.

American representatives maintain that without Western assistance we will not manage to open up the deposits in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast. I will say this: We will fulfill what we have planned, despite any sanctions by the American President.

With regard to the highly productive Soviet equipment that we use, I will say that this year alone we are producing more than 70 types of the most up-to-date machines and mechanisms for pipeline construction. Thus, our construction machinery plants, for example, are supplying heavy pipe-laying tractors. They can compete perfectly well with the American Caterpillar machine. Our powerful suction dredgers, marsh and cross-country vehicles and 142-cm-diameter pipes have proved themselves excellently; the systems for the regulation and automatic control of main gas pipelines and gasfields have displayed high operating qualities, as have many other things. I wish to emphasize yet again that the deposits in the north of Tyumenskaya Oblast, where it is planned to secure the main increase in gas extraction in the 11th 5-Year Plan, are being opened up on the basis of Soviet equipment. So that the ban on deliveries of American equipment will in no way affect our plans.

NOVOYE VREMYA: How are our ties with fraternal socialist countries developing? What is the extent of their participation in laying pipelines? Can you say something about Soviet gas deliveries to them?

V.A. Dinkov: Economic, scientific and technical cooperation with the socialist countries manifests itself particularly clearly precisely in the sphere of the gas industry. The Soviet Union is the chief exporter of natural gas to those countries. Gas deliveries from the USSR have made possible a substantial improvement in the structure of the CEMA countries' raw materials, fuel and energy base. Thus, under existing agreements, in 1981 we delivered more than 32 billion cubic meters of gas to CEMA countries and Yugoslavia. It has already become the tradition that, to meet these countries' needs for Soviet gas, interstate gas pipelines are constructed through joint efforts on the basis of socialist economic integration. A good example is the successful construction of the Soyuz main gas pipeline -- the longest in Europe -- from Orenburg to the USSR's western border through the joint efforts of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Some fraternal countries have also expressed readiness to participate in the construction of gas pipelines and compressor stations on USSR territory. Talks are already being held on this. To repay the cost of construction the Soviet Union will supply these countries with an additional quantity of gas over and above the earlier agreed volumes.

NOVOYE VREMYA: Some of our readers ask: Are we not too generous in trading gas with Western countries? Will it not happen later that we ourselves will be seeking fuel and chemical raw materials?

V.A. Dinkov: I have already spoken of the mutually advantageous nature of the "gas for pipes" agreement. I will only add that the signing of such a major agreement is, in our opinion, to provide further convincing proof of the strengthening of economic ties between the USSR and West European countries and an example of the way in which it is possible together to resolve the Continent's energy problems.

The Soviet Union possesses very great reserves and is systematically developing gas extraction. There is no need to fear the exhaustion of these reserves even in the long term, particularly as there are certainly other, as yet undiscovered gasfields in the immense expanses of our motherland.

NOVOYE VREMYA: Does scientific and technical cooperation with capitalist countries exist in your sphere, with which ones precisely and in what form?

V.A. Dinkov: Our ministry cooperates with the FRG, the Netherlands, France, Japan and other capitalist countries, and in diverse spheres. Thus, for example, within the framework of an agreement between the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the Dutch Industrial Council on Oceanology the gas industry ministry is cooperating with that council in opening up marine gas and oil deposits and creating technical facilities and technological processes for their prospecting, development and exploitation. Under an agreement between the Litsenzintorg all-union association and the West German firm of Linde, cooperation has been organized in the sphere of processing natural gas with a high hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide content. Corrosion inhibitors are being developed with individual French firms.

Joint scientific research, experimental design and planning work between Soviet organizations and foreign partners is helping to accelerate the development of more sophisticated technical facilities and technological processes used in the extraction, processing, transportation, storage and utilization of natural gas. In short, they are working for scientific and technical progress.

IZVESTIYA CONTRASTS U.S., USSR FAR EAST POLICY

PM131429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 May 82 Morning Edition p 3

[International review by S. Agafonov and V. Ganshin: "The Far East: Two Courses, Two Objectives"]

[Text] The date of 9 May is one which has gone down forever as one of the most notable in man's history. It was 37 years ago that the last salvos of war died away in Europe. The Soviet people and their armed forces, who had borne on their shoulders the brunt of the struggle against fascism, liberated the continent from the fascist plague. But the hotbed of world war continued to blaze in the Far East. Only after the crushing defeat of militarist Japan, in which the Soviet army played a decisive part, did World War II -- the most terrible war in human history -- come to an end.

The past war took millions of lives and that is a permanent reminder to those who survived and to future generations and there is no more important task today than the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace and to ensure that there is always a clear sky over our planet.

Recently, the situation has deteriorated considerably as a result of the U.S. administration's course aimed at undermining the achievements of detente, stoking tension, and intensifying confrontation. The stepping up of the aggressiveness of U.S. policy in virtually all parts of the world has led to a sharp rise in the danger of the outbreak of conflicts. Against this background, the militarist preparations of the United States and its allies and of Beijing in the Far East are a grave threat to the cause of peace.

This region has been marked by special "attention" from Washington, which is seeking to influence the prevailing balance of forces in such a way as to obtain a one-sided advantage with a view to making subsequent use of the advantage so created in U.S. global strategy. This is confirmed by the series of recent visits by high-ranking White House envoys to countries in the region, in particular the trips by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger and U.S. Vice President G. Bush.

In the White House's Far East policy several directions can be clearly discerned including the buildup of the U.S. military potential in the region, the stepping up of efforts aimed at creating a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military axis, and attempts to involve Beijing in joint actions within the framework of U.S. conceptions of the development of the situation in the Far East.

The Far East "accent" in U.S. policy has been markedly intensified since the Reagan administration entered the White House. The new U.S. President's first foreign guest was none other than Chon Tu-hwan, the head of the South Korean clique. In the first year of Reagan's term alone U.S. financial aid to Seoul was doubled. The main funds are earmarked for rearming the South Korean regime's puppet army. Over a 5-year period, Washington is allocating $700 million for these purposes.

South Korea's militarization is being effected in accordance with U.S. strategic planning whereby Seoul is assigned the role of "first echelon" of the outpost of the "free world" in the Far East. Japan, according to the U.S. scenario, should correspondingly perform the functions of "second echelon." Its security is directly linked with South Korea's "defence potential." In stepping up pressure on Japan to accelerate its militarization and take a more active part in safeguarding U.S. "defense strategy" in the region, Washington, in addition to tough demands for an increase in military appropriations is seeking to shift onto its ally a substantial proportion of its own financial expenses. Japan is already spending about $1 billion a year on the maintenance of the U.S. troops stationed on its territory. Talks are now under way on Japan's granting South Korea loans running into billions to maintain Seoul's military potential "at the proper level."

In addition Washington is pushing Tokyo to take a direct part in military measures in the Far East. In particular patrolling certain parts of the Pacific Ocean, and toward militarist partnership with South Korea in the sphere of arms deliveries and military construction and so on and so forth.

The promotion of the Far East factor to the fore in the system of Washington's foreign policy priorities in recent years has also been conditioned by the position taken by Beijing which has openly stated the "parallel nature" of its interests with the United States and the strategic importance of U.S.-Chinese collaboration, including in the Far East.

Beijing recently revised its sharply negative attitude toward the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" and began to militate for the conservation of the U.S. military presence in the Far East and in the Pacific and Indian Oceans and has subsequently turned to the development of the thesis that this presence is "an important stabilizing factor" in the region.

This transformation could not fail to cause satisfaction in Washington. In the "Pacific doctrine" adopted by G. Ford, China became a key element in the "balance of forces" in the Far East and Asia as a whole. And after the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979, China was plainly called a U.S. foreign policy reserve. The first contacts between Beijing and the United States in the military sphere also date back to that time.

The military aspect of cooperation between the two countries has been continued under the present U.S. administration. Today it is a case of the broad coordination of mutual efforts in this direction, attesting to Washington's intention to involve China as a "junior partner" in the implementation of U.S. policy in the region aimed at attaining superiority over the USSR both through the forces of the United States itself and those of its partners.

Attention must also be drawn to the fact that the U.S. administration, in planning its Pacific policy, proceeds from the same concepts used as the basis of the imposition of U.S. military "aid" on its NATO allies in West Europe. Seeking to remove future military actions as far as possible from U.S. borders, the strategists from the banks of the Potomac are ready to resist the Soviet Union to the last West German, British or other soldier.

The disregard for the interests of its allies, and their subordination to its own selfish objectives are, as is well known, generating mass indignation among the public of the West European countries and causing mistrust and skepticism among ruling circles with respect to U.S. policy. A similar picture can be observed in the Far East.

For instance, take U.S.-Chinese relations. Both countries are pursuing their own, ultimately diametrically opposed aims. Beijing has never concealed its claims to leadership in this region. Mao Zedong's words during his speech in 1958 at the session of section leaders of the enlarged conference of the CCP Central Committee Military Council are well known: "The present Pacific Ocean is not really all that pacific. In future, when it is under our country's control, it will be possible to regard it as pacific."

Can Washington fail to consider this factor? It would obviously be naive to assert anything of the kind. Moreover, practice shows that the White House is building its policy in the Far East with no particular illusions as to the future of the "strategic partnership" with China. Carter's Directive 59 which provides for nuclear strikes against the PRC if "unforeseen" (read: undesirable to the United States) changes occur in Beijing's policy is proof of that.

The Taiwan problem, which serves for the U.S. administration as a sort of litmus paper, an indicator of the Chinese leadership's pliability to U.S. diktat, also casts a marked shadow on the two countries' mutual relations. On this issue Washington essentially ignores the PRC's national interests and is in fact pursuing a "two Chinas" policy. This graphically shows yet again that there cannot be any question of any parity in the United States' mutual relations with its potential "strategic partners."

The Japanese progressive democratic forces are expressing open indignation at the United States' impudence and its policy of crude pressure on Tokyo. The danger of following the U.S. course in international politics is understood by an increasing number of people in the Land of the Rising Sun. The antiwar movement of the public demanding the abrogation of the 1960 U.S.-Japanese Treaty on Mutual Cooperation and Security, the reduction of military appropriations and the pursuit of a foreign policy fully according with the state's national interests has acquired broad scope.

To this should be added also the increasingly exacerbated U.S.-Japanese contradictions in the trade and economic sphere and the growth of anti-U.S. feelings in South Korea, the differences between Tokyo and Seoul on the question of the dimensions and objectives of the billions granted by Japan in loans to South Korea, Japanese-Chinese disputes and so on and so forth. Thus we can see that the coalition knocked together by the United States is being destroyed by centrifugal forces operating from within. The connecting link in this unstable structure is anticommunism, the mythical "Soviet threat" behind talk of which Washington is trying to implement its own selfish strategic aims. Experience shows that this policy contains many dangers to the peoples of the Far East.

Is there a sensible alternative to the further aggravation of tension in the region and the increased likelihood of the emergence of new hotbeds of conflicts?

A reply to this question was given in a precise and clear form in the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress and the initiatives with which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have frequently come out -- initiatives aimed at safeguarding security both in Asia as a whole and in the Far East.

You only have to recall the Soviet proposals for the creation of a system of collective security in Asia, for the implementation of measures to reduce military confrontation in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and for the holding of specific talks on confidence-building measures in the Far East. A new step was taken during the work of the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress. Addressing the congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the present world situation demands the maximum restraint from the two antagonistic blocs of states in their military activity. "We... would be prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to seas and oceans, particularly to those regions through which the busiest sea lanes pass. In brief, we are in favor of as large a part of the world's oceans as possible becoming a zone of peace within the very near future."

The principled position of our party and state was also set forth in L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the festivities in Tashkent. As for Soviet-Chinese and Soviet-Japanese relations, the Soviet Union's desire to hold constructive dialogue and its readiness to develop mutually advantageous contacts on the basis of the consolidation of trust were reemphasized.

Mongolia's initiative put forward in June 1981 regarding the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific met with a high assessment from the Asian and world public.

The pursuit of the socialist countries' peaceful course would make it possible to reduce markedly the danger of a military conflict in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean basin and in Asia as a whole, which would undoubtedly have a positive effect on the general international climate. It is for precisely that that the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are striving, viewing the struggle for peace and universal security as the main task of their foreign policy activity. This constructive and responsible approach accords with the fundamental national interests of all countries and peoples without exception.

PRAVDA HITS EXPANSION OF NATO SPHERE OF ACTION

LD140631 Moscow TASS in English 0618 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS -- A topical subject of discussions behind the stage of the recent session of the NATO military bodies in Brussels were the events taking place in the southern Atlantic, many thousand kilometers away from the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc, PRAVDA's correspondent in Brussels Vladislav Drobkov points out in the newspaper.

Literally on the eve of these meetings within the NATO framework, the author points out, military clashes between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) crisis further toughened.

"Behind the screen of 'common interests' the war ministers declared the readiness of their countries to take part in armed actions by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, and at the same time to be drawn into U.S. adventures outside the 'NATO's responsibility' zone."

The need for joint actions outside the NATO boundaries and support in such actions for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force is ever more frequently mentioned in the NATO communiques, the article points out. "It must be noted for that matter that these are in a certain measure no longer declarations of wishes but a reality." Army units of the USA and some of its West European allies are being deployed on Sinai Peninsula. They can be also used for interference not only in the Middle East, but also in the adjoining areas.

A British task force is already engaged in hostilities in the southern Atlantic, and the USA is assisting and supporting it, the article stresses. The other NATO allies have sided with London and declared economic sanctions against Argentina. Thus the North Atlantic bloc has started on two fronts -- in the southern Atlantic and the Middle East simultaneously the implementation of the idea of the defence of the West's "Common interests" beyond the NATO's geographic framework. "This does not promise anything good to the cause of peace and independence of peoples, but is only a source of of fresh complications in international life."

HAIG MISSION TO W. EUROPE, TURKEY EXAMINED

LD131342 Moscow TASS in English 1332 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Washington, 13 May, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has begun an overseas tour which will take him to Western Europe to attend a scheduled session of the NATO Council at the level of foreign ministers in Luxembourg, and also to Turkey and Greece.

Today Haig is expected to arrive in Ankara. Local diplomatic circles attach great significance to the visit which is regarded here as a demonstration of the Reagan administration's support for the Turkish military regime at a time when relations between Turkey and Western European NATO member-countries have notably deteriorated.

The purpose of Haig's visit to Greece, according to the American press, is mainly to sound out this country on its sentiments with respect to NATO and U.S. bases on Greek territory. The Reagan administration does not bother to conceal its irritation over the policies of the Papandreou cabinet and is in every way trying to make it obediantly follow brusque commands from Washington.

For this purpose, it is said here, Haig is going to bring strong pressure to bear on the Government of Greece.

The culmination of Haig's tour will undoubtedly be the session of the NATO Council in Luxembourg. There, the United States is again going to press for stepped-up military preparations by Western European members of the NATO bloc and their final consent to the deployment of the newest U.S. medium-range missiles in their countries. It is expected that the "conditioning" of the allies will be accompanied by a noisy propaganda campaign around the so-called "new initiative" of President Reagan in the field of strategic armaments, an initiative which has been devised to mislead the public opinion in the United States and Western Europe. The peoples of Western European countries insistently demand an end to the nuclear arms race and the policy which constitutes a threat to universal peace.

Analysts believe that Haig will be pressing U.S. NATO partners into curtailing political and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

Athens, 13 May, TASS -- "The visit of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Greece causes strong apprehension among the people of Greece. At his talks with the Government of Greece he will act as a representative of U.S. imperialism which is trying to solidify its domination in our country and to pave the way for a renewal of the anti-national Greek-U.S. treaty of 1953", says a statement published here by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece.
The people of Greece, the statement underlines, regard Haig's visit as undesirable. The people of Greece are for removing foreign military bases from the country, for its withdrawal from NATO and for an independent, peaceful policy.

ASIAN STATES DECRY U.S. LOS OBSTRUCTIONISM

LD131012 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 13 May 82

[By TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TASS) -- Irritation over the obstructionist position, taken by Washington at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea [LOS], is not concealed in many countries of the world, including Asia. Thus, the Malaysian press sharply criticizes the Reagan administration for stalling adoption of the Convention on the Law of the Sea. The newspaper BUSINESS TIMES emphasizes that the negative actions of the United States at the conference are evidence showing that the United States obviously enjoys the part of "a difficult child" which tries to make the world community accept its demands.

President Reagan must at least realize, says the Malaysian NEW STRAITS TIMES which is in fact a semiofficial government publication, that the countries of the world "are not red Indians" which can be driven into reservations and forced to accept one's terms.

Governmental circles and the public of a number of Asian countries believe that Washington's search of allies, prepared to join the United States in the conclusion of a "mini-treaty" to the prejudice of the international agreement drafted, can but aggravate international tension. The attempts by the Americans to circumvent a treaty signed by the majority of countries, should be referred for consideration to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, as was suggested at the conference. Moreover, the demands were voiced to deprive Washington of the right of free passage through the straits.

It will be recalled that the Convention of the Law of the Sea is a major document in international law, called upon to become an effective tool for the development of fruitful cooperation in the use of the expanses of the seas and their resources, an effective instrument of strengthening peace and the law on seas and oceans.
Only four states, including the United States and its closest ally Israel, voted against the convention. Washington's negative stand conclusively proved that the United States does not strive for the development of equal cooperation in the world ocean, the White House imperial hegemonistic course, evidently, wholly and entirely fits in with the present adventuristic strategy of the United States in the world arena, a strategy designed to aggravate international tension and subvert the process of detente.

TASS ROUNDS UP RECENT FALKLANDS EVENTS

LD131556 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 May, TASS -- According to reports from Buenos Aires, the U.S. Embassy has begun to evacuate American citizens. Political observers believe that this is caused by the fact that large-scale hostilities between Britain and Argentina cannot be ruled out. The staff of the U.S. Embassy and other missions and members of their families are moved to Uruguay, and the files of the U.S. Embassy are also taken there. In addition, major U.S. companies operating in Argentina have begun to transfer a considerable portion of their capital and stocks and also the personnel with American citizenship to other Latin American countries.

Military operations in the southern Atlantic are escalating. The British naval task force continues to shell intensively the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and to attack unarmed Argentine ships. According to the statements of the British Defense Ministry both sides have suffered losses, including a British Sea King military helicopter and two Argentine planes downed in the area of the islands. The British Navy, according to the ministry's communique, used against the Argentine planes up-to-date air defence missiles Sea Wolf. It is reported in Buenos Aires that two British frigates have been damaged.

London 13 May, TASS — British Nimrod planes carrying aboard early warning equipment similar to the U.S. airborne spying system AWACS have begun to fly patrol missions over the southern Atlantic, the TV company BBC reports. These planes are based on the Ascension Island, at the U.S. military base put by the Pentagon at Britain's disposal.

Despite the massive concentration of the British Armed Forces and U.S. military support for them, it is said in the NATO circles that the British Navy in the southern Atlantic is in a difficult situation. They cite as proof of this the fact that it has not yet secured air superiority. It is presumed in this context that the British force may be joined by a U.S. aircraft carrier whose planes will ensure air cover for the British Navy, particularly during landing operations.

The British-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has long spilled over the boundaries of confrontation between the two countries. According to political observers, it means for Latin American countries a clash not only with Britain but in fact with the NATO bloc led by the United States. This is convincingly illustrated by the comprehensive assistance, including military aid, given by Washington to the Thatcher governmen and by the backing of the economic sanctions, adopted against Argentina under London's pressure, by the Reagan administration and other U.S. Western allies.

New York, 13 May, TASS -- Latin American countries are becoming increasingly critical of the U.S. stand on the British-Argentine conflict and particularly the role played by U.S. Secretary of State Haig. Haig's shuttle diplomacy, Argentina's ambassador to Bolivia, F. Salinas, has stated, was merely a smokescreen concealing Washington's intention to stall till the British Navy reached the Malvinas Islands. Although Haig's mission was a complete failure, we think, he said, that its results may have tragic consequences for the destiny of peace. An armed conflict has flared up, the blood of hundreds of soldiers has been shed, and international security has been jeopardized. The world public should not forget these facts of the betrayal of the interests of the peoples of all countries.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar continues his meetings with the representatives of Britain and Argentina at the U.N. headquarters in New York. Every hour without an agreement, the U.S. TV company ABC points out in this connection, enhances the possibility that Britain will escalate military operations in the southern Atlantic.

The situation in the region has been seriously aggravated anew after two frigates of the British Navy approached the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands yesterday and shelled the administrative centre of the archipelago, Puerto Arjentino. According to a communique of the Argentine military command, 41 Argentine armymen have been killed and 44 wounded and eight are missing after 12 days of combat operations in the southern Atlantic.

There are signs that the United States is trying to incite differences in the Argentine leadership and to prepare the ground for the removal of the incumbent president, Leopoldo Galtieri. Judging by the press and by the statements of certain American politicians, the removal of the present head of state or even his physical annihilation, Washington believes, "would not be at odds with the American interests in the present-day situation," in which Argentina has taken a firm stand in the conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

EEC SUPPORT FOR UK FALKLANDS STANCE SCORED

PM131507 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 8 May 82 p 3

[V. Lavrenov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Caught in Their Own Trap"]

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine Falklands (Malvinas) crisis has entered a dangerous new phase. Britain has moved from threats of force to the direct use of force. The military formations of both warring parties have suffered their first substantial losses.

Right from the outset of the crisis it could quite soundly have been argued that it is only thanks to active U.S. support for Britain's colonialist aspirations that the conflict arose between the two countries. It can now be said with equal certainty that Washington's transformation from mediator to clear ally of London nudged Britain into a military adventure. As Britain's MORNING STAR writes, President Reagan gave Thatcher the "green light" to war.

In the light of current developments the stance adopted in the Anglo-Argentine conflict by the EEC, which adopted so-called sanctions against Argentina before the United States did, is arousing particular interest.

As we know, the EEC has endorsed the traditional "gunboat diplomacy" to which Britain resorted. With the approval of the community's member states the committee of permanent representatives to the EEC adopted a decision to place an embargo on the import of Argentine goods into the countries of the Ten from 17 April. These sanctions applied to 1/4 of all Argentine exports. As American press agencies pointed out, this is the "toughest action ever taken by the Common Market countries." And this despite the fact that the EEC stands to lose financially, since West Europe has always had a surplus in its trade with Argentina.

The Common Market move is clearly an attempt not just to put pressure on Buenos Aires but to support U.S. diplomacy. But, as is now becoming increasingly obvious, by striking an economic blow against Argentina the EEC has at the same time damaged not only its economic interests but also, and above all, its political plans regarding the Latin American region. It is, after all, no secret that in planning to admit Spain into the community the EEC is hoping to use it to help increase its influence throughout South America.

The Common Market's hostile act against Argentina was given a suitable reception in Buenos Aires. As one prominent Argentine politician stressed, "our very commitment to Europe has suddenly been called into question." The warning note struck by this statement seems not to have escaped the EEC's attention. In West European capitals there is, moreover, a growing awareness that this anti-Argentine demarche could prove a political boomerang. Why? A ring if not of political isolation then at least of clear condemnation is tightening around Britain. The international community regards Britain's actions as nothing less than a resurgence of an outmoded neocolonialist policy.

It is something to note that even at this stage of the deepening conflict Argentina is still prepared to negotiate. London's stance is heavily criticized not only by many Latin American states but by the majority of nonaligned states. The EEC will scarcely want to sacrifice its relations with them for the sake of Britain's interests.

The internal political situation in a number of EEC countries is such that the community must think twice before deciding how to proceed in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The Common Market sanctions against Argentina have been condemned by the Danish public organization "The People's Movement for Denmark's Withdrawal From the EEC." A statement by the organization points out that by going along with the Ten's sanctions without debating the matter in Parliament the Danish Government has allowed the major West European powers to decide Danish foreign policy, which contravenes the spirit of the country's Constitution.

France, which at first unconditionally supported Britain's actions, is now showing signs of wavering. Italy is also backpedaling. Bonn's nervousness over the deepening conflict has noticeably increased. In this connection DER SPIEGEL cites a remark by Chancellor H. Schmidt that Britain cannot be given a "blank check of solidarity." And finally, even in Britain there is a growing movement for an end to hostilities and the British armada's withdrawal from the South Atlantic.

According to foreign press reports, a conference of senior EEC officials was held the other day to discuss the question of putting pressure on Britain in order to get it to return to a diplomatic solution of the conflict.

Views are now polarizing within the EEC. Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans, current chairman of the community, has said that the interim embargo on trade with Argentina is still in force and that not one of the EEC member countries' governments has changed its stance on the question.

But this is not so. A statement just issued by the Irish Government calls not only for an end to hostilities but for an end to the economic sanctions.

Wolf von Amerongen, president of the West German Industrial and Trade Association, has pointed out that sanctions are no substitute for political decisions. Touching on the broader aspect of the problem he stressed that economic ties with the East should be seen as "part of East-West relations" — that is, as an element in safeguarding peace.

In short, attempts are being made to find a way out of the trap into which the EEC has fallen by blindly following Washington's policy. By imitating the bad example of the United States the EEC has in recent years had increasingly frequent recourse to a variety of sanctions, including using trade sanctions as a political weapon, which is totally at odds with both the spirit and the practice of normal international relations.

In an attempt to mask their unseemly actions, there are those in the EEC who present them as measures forced on them in order to prevent the Soviet Union from penetrating Latin America. FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher said recently, for example, that "the Soviet Union must not be allowed to turn the plight of Latin American countries to its own advantage." There can be few who are taken in by such assertions. Even bourgeois newspapers have to admit that talk of "Soviet expansionism" in Latin America is without foundation. West Germany's RHEINISCHE POST writes: "The hostilities in the vicinity of the Falklands have rocked the NATO Western military alliance. Important ties in the Western camp are breaking apart without any Soviet interference."

Anticommunist and anti-Soviet fantasies have always been an impediment to seeing the world as it really is.

The reality is that the people want to be masters of their own land and their own home -- be it in Central America or the South Atlantic. "Here," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at a dinner in honor of a state delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua, "as in other parts of the world, the Soviet Union proceeds on the basis of its principled policy of eliminating present and preventing future seats of tension, outlawing interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples and settling disputes peacefully around the negotiating table. We have the same policy in every continent -- the Leninist policy of peace and friendship among peoples."

Certain circles in the EEC have closed their eyes to this reality, with the result that the Community is being steered into the quagmire of a policy which ill accords with the interests of peace and its own peoples.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON FALKLANDS ISLANDS ESCALATION

PM141047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 3

[Col M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Along the Lines of Colonial Piracy"]

[Text] The armed clash between Britain and Argentina in the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands has become a fact. It is quite well known how the conflict has developed. But what were the reasons which led to military actions? On what was London reckoning in sending a fleet thousands upon thousands of miles from Britain's shores? Who bears the responsibility for creating a new seat of armed confrontation?

The conflict situation in the South Atlantic arose because there are forces in the world which are trying to preserve or restore positions of supremacy and to impose foreign oppression on peoples. These forces, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his 4 May Kremlin speech, "do not stop at threats and pressure, blackmail and blockade or the use of weapons and resort to actions akin to the times of colonial piracy."

It is to precisely such actions that M. Thatcher's Conservative government has resorted. It has set the task of restoring the colonial status of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands and its dominion over them.

And here it is not just a matter of the economic interests of British capital in the South Atlantic or the potential natural wealth of the archipelago, not just a matter of its great military and strategic importance on routes from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the shores of Antarctica. The Conservative government has posed the aim of reviving Britain's imperial greatness. And it visualized this revival, above all, along militarist lines, along the lines of power politics.

And all this prompted London to undertake aggressive actions in the South Atlantic. Counting on the Royal Navy's superior equipment and training and on direct support from the United States and other NATO partners, the British Government did not doubt an easy success.

London also had internal political considerations. During the Conservatives' 3 years in power they have failed to extricate the country from the quagmire of the economic slump. On the contrary, crisis phenomena in the economy are continuing to grow. Output is dropping, inflation is increasing and the number of unemployed has reached 3 million. Chauvinist sentiments and war hysteria were inflamed as a distraction from the working people's discontent.

Have these calculations of the British Government been justified? To a certain extent, yes. At first it succeeded in creating an atmosphere of jingoistic intoxication in the country and obtaining certain support for plans for military actions against Argentina. Nor was London mistaken in its hopes of assistance from the United States as a whole.

It is true that the United States endeavored initially to conceal its plans behind the mask of "neutrality" and "honest brokerage" between the conflicting sides. But when the failure of the attempts to "settle" the conflict after the manner of the Near East "Camp David" became obvious, the peacemaker's mask was cast aside. On the day the British fleet reached the South Atlantic after covering more than 8,000 miles, the United States, on the orders of President R. Reagan, ceased formal adherence to a neutral position and sided openly with London.

But the matter was not confined to political support for Britain's imperial ambitions. It received extensive and diverse military aid from the United States. It was granted the opportunity of using the American military base on Ascension Island in the central area of the Atlantic. British warships received fuel and other kinds of material and technical supplies. Additional Harrier fighter-bombers were flown in for the British expeditionary force in American C-5A military transports. The British fleet gained access to American means of communication in the South Atlantic.

The most important point, in the opinion of military commentators, is that the British naval armada has been able to rely in its actions on U.S. intelligence data obtained through artificial earth satellites, aircraft of the AWACS system and other means of radioelectronic and other reconnaissance. It was precisely these data, in particular, that enabled a British submarine to detect the Argentine cruiser General Belgrano and sink it pirate-style. The question of refueling British combat aircraft in the air over the South Atlantic with the help of American KC-135 refueling aircraft is being examined. In this connection U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger was recalled urgently to Washington from Brussels, where he was attending a session of NATO leading organs.

Right from the start of the armed conflict in the South Atlantic the United States has sought to exploit it for its own ends. "The imperialist essence of Washington's policy toward Latin American countries," it was pointed out at the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks in Moscow, has received graphic new confirmation in connection with the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands." The United States was sure that Argentina would soon surrender in the face of British military pressure and that it would succeed in asserting its military presence in the South Atlantic.

Washington has not abandoned its plans even now. It is still trying to fish in troubled waters. The joint actions of the two leading NATO countries against Argentina attest that the United States is using military strength to blackmail and pressure those developing countries which pursue an independent political course. Even the American newspaper the Baltimore SUN has admitted that the United States has appeared to the whole world in the role of an "accomplice in the bloody crimes" of Britain.

Britain also receives military support from the North Atlantic bloc as a whole. The activation of this assistance was discussed at the sessions of NATO's Eurogroup and military planning committee, which have just ended in Brussels. The bloc's militarist leadership perceived the Anglo-Argentine conflict as one more "reason" for realizing its longstanding intention of extending the Atlantic alliance's operating sphere.

It has been reported that the British Navy in the South Atlantic has used forms and methods of combat operations rehearsed on NATO maneuvers. From the viewpoint of the bloc's leadership the region of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands is a test ground for new weapons and for rehearsing tactical methods and training servicemen. REUTER points out that the NATO countries are attentively studying the experience of combat operations. In connection with the loss of the British destroyer Sheffield, which was hit by a French-made Exocet missile launched from a distance of 40 km, the bloc's staffs are already examining measures to strengthen the fleets' air defense forces. For the Sheffield was fitted with the latest radar and other radio electronic equipment.

However, it was unable to detect the Argentine aircraft flying at a low altitude and against the background of the coastline, and the missile launched from that aircraft was detected only 3-4 seconds before it hit its target.

The "easy victory" on which London was counting in unleashing military operations against Argentina has not come about. However, the British fleet's losses have not cooled the ardor of the diehard Conservatives. Britain is continuing to increase its military efforts. New ships and aircraft are being sent to the region of the conflict. The British fleet's strike force now embraces a sum total of 78 ships and requisitioned civilian vessels, on board which are 18,600 sailors and soldiers. In addition, two squadrons of Nimrod reconnaissance aircraft, two squadrons of Sea King combat helicopters, four destroyers and other ships armed with Sea Wolf missiles are urgently being transferred to the South Atlantic.

M. Thatcher's government is increasingly inclining toward carrying out a large-scale military action. According to a report in London's the DAILY TELEGRAPH, parliamentary circles believe that "the likelihood of an assault on the Falklands" is growing. And the TIMES emphasizes that the head of the government has "enlisted the support of the entire Cabinet in the event of an attack on airbases on Argentine territory" with a view to the total destruction of its air force.

London has decided to extend the borders of the so-called "war zone" in the South Atlantic. In accordance with this decision, any Argentine warship or aircraft detected outside the 12-mile zone along the Argentine coast is viewed as hostile and liable to attack by the British Armed Forces.

London's decision was assessed in Argentina as a flagrant act of aggression. "The British Government," reads a letter from Argentina's permanent mission at the United Nations to the chairman of the Security Council, "has once again demonstrated its stubborn desire to achieve a military solution to the problem and to create insuperable obstacles in the way of its diplomatic settlement with UN participation."

Britain's aggressive actions and the U.S. hegemonist policy, which have been so clearly manifested in the Anglo-Argentine conflict, arouse the people's angry indignation. The world public increasingly, insistently demands that existing hotbeds of tension be removed, new ones prevented from arising and imperialist interference in the internal affairs of states and peoples stopped. Disputes must not be resolved by military means. They must be settled at the negotiating table.

TASS NOTES GALTIERI INTERVIEW ON BRITISH TV

LD140848 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] London, 14 May, TASS -- Argentina is ready to solve all the outstanding questions by way of diplomatic negotiations, Leopoldo Galtieri, president of the Republic of Argentina, has stated. He stressed in an interview to the British television that wherever there existed a possibility of exchanging views between two governments, there always existed a possibility of reaching an agreement acceptable for both sides. Leopoldo Galtieri pointed out at the same time that the Argentine people would not agree to the settlement which would not contain the question of the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

PRAVDA CRITICIZES PRC SUPPORT FOR REAGAN SPEECH

LD140106 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2140 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) -- Here is the text of a rejoinder by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, which is published in today's [14 May] PRAVDA under the heading "Advocates From Beijing."

"At the very time when the American public is criticizing the demagogic rhetoric of President Reagan and seeing in his speech of 9 May not a readiness for a reduction of strategic arms but an attempt to achieve one-sided advantages for the United States, to the detriment of the Soviet Union, the head of the Washington administration has found defenders in China.

"RENMIN RIBAO has taken upon itself the role of such an advocate. Commenting on Reagan's aforementioned speech, it notes above all its 'peaceful tone'. The President, it says, has come out with a detailed analysis of East-West relations and has called for a start to be made without delay on talks on strategic arms -- as if it has not been the American side that has been blocking ratification of the SALT-II treaty and long ignoring Soviet proposals for a resumption of the dialogue on this problem.

"Benevolently commenting on Reagan's demagogy, RENMIN RIBAO alleges that Soviet policy is aimed at 'consolidating USSR nuclear superiority.' 'With this,' the paper exclaims, 'Reagan's government, of course, cannot agree!'

"Alarmed over the loss of its prestige among the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America, the Chinese leadership has recently been endeavoring, if only verbally, to dissociate itself from the more odious manifestations of U.S. imperialist policy. However, support for Washington's aspirations to military superiority, an example of which is the response of RENMIN RIBAO to Reagan's latest speech, again exposes the Beijing leaders as accomplices of imperialism."

ACTIVITIES OF RASHIDOV, DRA'S KARMAL REPORTED

Karmal Bridge-Opening Speech

LD131848 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and President of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, opened the "friendship bridge" across the Amu Darya at 1000 today at a special ceremony held in Termez.

Accompanied by Sharaf Rashidov, Babrak Karmal attended a meeting held near "friendship bridge" by the workers of Uzbekistan SSR and workers of Balkh, Jowzjan, Fariab and Samangan. They were warmly welcomed by the meeting participants who chanted revolutionary slogans.

After the meeting was opened [name indistinct], first secretary of [word indistinct] party committee, the national anthem of Afghanistan and the USSR were played.

Babrak Karmal addressed the glorious meeting:

[Begin recording] Esteemed Comrade [words indistinct] Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee; esteemed members of the Soviet high-ranking delegation; dear friends and comrades at this glorious meeting:

Allow me first of all to convey to you (?greetings) of the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and all peoples of Afghanistan. [applause]

[Words indistinct] I thank you for your aid to workers of Afghanistan in the realization of the revolutionary tranformations. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, we are witnesses today to a great (?event) in the history of relations between our countries and our people. The exploitation of one of the most important projects (?with) the cooperation of the Soviets -- the road and railway bridge over the Amu Darya. [Passage indistinct] clearly points out, and will be transformed into a symbol of our friendship, closeness, comradeship and fraternity. [applause] The construction of this bridge has great (?importance) for the development of our economy as a whole and for the improvement of the transportation and commerce system. We do not see the construction of this bridge only from Soviet economic and technical aid viewpoint; (?it is) a much greater and more important matter. The construction of this project and its completion 1 year before its anticipated completion time truly reflects the internationalist policy of the Soviet Union and the completely new relations of good neighborliness and friendship between our countries and people, the foundation of which was laid by the great Lenin. [applause]

Following the April Revolution, particularly after its new stage, our relations are being continually expanded and deepened and are being overwhelmed with new content and include new areas -- politics, economy, military cooperation, culture, education and others -- this is true internationalism in practice! [applause] The people of Afghanistan will never forget the selfless and all-round aid of the Soviet Union for our beloved homeland in defending our national independence and national sovereignty. We will always remember that the first [words indistinct] and reliable hand of help and support toward us was extended by the great Soviet Union, a country that is building a socialist society. [applause]

Dear friends, allow me to express my profound and sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government and all Soviet people for the massive aid that the country of Soviets is extending to the DRA. [applause]

Also, I would like to express thanks and appreciation for the heroic work of all (?groups), engineers, technicians, workers and all those who have taken part in the construction and planning of the bridge and who have added to the attraction of the roaring Amu and its banks with their joint efforts. In brief, it could be said that this bridge not only joined the banks of the Amu but, with a stronger thread, joined our hearts and the hearts of our peoples. [applause] Pride and honor to the toiling man and his work! [applause]

Dear comrades, brothers, we have the great pleasure to be meeting on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR in this place, in the land of the Soviet Union, at the ancient yet prosperous and newly-constructed land of Uzbekistan, which, like other Soviet republics, has attained many successes in economic, social and cultural areas of life.

The recent visit of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev to Tashkent (?indicates) a clear and satisfactory proof of the great attention the CPSU and the Soviet Government pays to the development of all brother socialist republics of the Soviet Union. The attainments made by the Central Asian Soviet republics are high and praiseworthy (?achievements) of a country that has taken path of social progress and of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man. [applause] We are fully confident that Uzbek SSR workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, will attain new achievements in developing their republic and will implement the advice given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in Tashkent. [applause]

Comrades and dear friends, on 27 April of this year the people of Afghanistan celebrated the 4th anniversary of the April Revolution. The April Revolution occured in a backward, semi-feudal country where the ruling regime failed to maintain the minimum of life for a human being.

After the victory of the national democratic revolution, the PDPA -- the vanguard of the working class and all workers of our country -- carried out many measures to realize broad socioeconomic changes and to improve the living standard of the people. But, as you know very well, old and decadent phenomena are never detached from the life without struggle and progressive [words indistinct] always faces troublesome (?situations), and when it encounters the resistence of internal reaction, and interference of external reaction, then the process becomes more difficult. For over (?3) years an undeclared war unleashed by the united ranks of internal and international reaction, U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonism and their collaborators has continued against the DRA. It is because of their subversive actions that men are being murdered and harm is being inflicted on our economy. But we, with complete resoluteness, know that the forces of imperialism are not able to break the people of Afghanistan and turn back the wheel of history. [applause]

The PDPA national conference that was convened a while ago clearly indicated the developing organizational and ideological maturity of our party and its unity and solidarity with the people, as well as its capability for assessing realities objectively. The PDPA will continue to make efforts to coordinate all healthy forces in the country toward defending the achievements of the revolution. [applause]

Dear comrades, the decisive and consistent internationalist policy of the Soviet Union gives power and confidence to the people of Afghanistan who are engaged in building a new life. As an Afghan proverb says: (?What is an enemy if a friend is kind). We know that the prosperity and well-being of Afghanistan cannot be maintained without unshakeable friendship with the Soviet Union. The great successes of your country in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the successes of other socialist countries has a great influence in the (?development) of all mankind. We wish the Soviet Union, the leader of progressive mankind, further economic and defense strength, further prosperity and [words indistinct] life.

We wish prosperity, complete well-being, new and glorious successes in building communism for the people of the Soviet Union. For this, most of all, peace is needed. [applause] The Soviet Union, along with all peace-loving forces, firmly and consistently struggles to prevent the threat of world nuclear war and to prevent the arms race. [sentence as heard] I want today to announce that the DRA supports the peace-seeking policy of your state and highly assess the new peaceful initiatives that have been put forward by L.I. Brezhnev. [applause]

Dear comrades, allow me, on behalf of the DRA leadership, the PDPA Central Committee and all people of Afghanistan, to express once more profound gratitude for the all-round aid to Afghanistan by the Soviet people and the CPSU, headed by the prominent contemporary state and political personality, the great friend of the Afghan people, L.I. Brezhnev.

We have a strong belief in the complete success of the Afghan revolution because (?we know) that the Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world are with us and to help our party and people in their just struggle for building a new life and achieving prosperity for the people and our beloved homeland, democratic and independent Afghanistan. [applause]

Long live the great Soviet Union, the reliable friend of the people in their struggle against imperialism for their freedom and enhancement. [applause, shouts]

Long live unbreakable friendship between the people of Afghanistan and Soviet Union! [applause, shouts]

Lenin Monument Unveiling

LD131528 Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Termez (Uzbekistan), 13 May, TASS -- "Soviet-Afghan friendship is firm. It will serve us as a guarantee of future successes in safeguarding the gains of the April Revolution and in building a new life," said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was speaking at a ceremony in Termez today devoted to the unveiling of a monument to V.I. Lenin.

Babrak Karmal is heading a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which arrived here to take part in the ceremony of commissioning an automobile and railway bridge across the Amu Darya River. The bridge was commissioned Wednesday.

"The hand of friendship extended to us by our great northern neighbors provides reliable support to the Afghan people in their work for a brighter future of their motherland," Babrak Karmal said.

An alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov spoke at the ceremony.

"The ideas of V.I. Lenin a monument to whom we are now unveiling serve as a reliable foundation of friendship and fraternity with the people of Afghanistan who have set out to build a new society," Sharaf Rashidov underlined.

Karmal Speech at Unveiling

LD132040 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 13 May 82

[Speech by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council, at the 13-May inauguration of a statue of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Termez, Uzbekistan -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade, our dear friend Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan; dear Soviet and Afghan friends; workers of Termez city, one of the prosperous and blossoming cities of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Yesterday we took part in an unforgettable ceremony marking an important event in the history of relations between (?our peoples), the opening, ahead of schedule, of the bridge, which can truly and rightly be called the friendship bridge.

(?And today, once again,) we are taking part in another great event -- that is, the inauguration of the statue of the greatest revolutionary thinker, the leader of the Great October Revolution, the founder of the first socialist state of the world, a great friend of the people of Afghanistan and of all peoples of the world, V.I. Lenin. [passage indistinct]

From the beginning of its existence, the Soviet Republic, following the instruction of V.I. Lenin, declared its support for the efforts of peoples struggling to gain (?political) and economic independence.

Following the instructions of V.I. Lenin concerning relations with the people in the East, the Soviet Union supports those who are fighting for their freedom and national independence.

Addressing the Muslims of the (?world) and of the East, he wrote: You yourselves should be the owners of your country. You have the right to decide your own fate. [applause]

The people of Afghanistan will never forget that the foundation and beginning of the friendship between our countries was created by Lenin. The April Revolution in our country, under the leadership of the PDPA, is the practical implementation of the thoughts of Lenin, and we fully realize how great a responsibility our party has to our history and to all our people. [Words indistinct] that is everything in the name of mankind and for the well-being of the mankind. What has been successfully implemented by the CPSU should also be implemented by us. [applause]

Dear friends, your successes cause us pleasure and are a source of inspiration. Strong, powerful and modern industry and developed agriculture have been created in the Soviet Union due to scientific planning. The culture and education of all nationalities and ethnic groups have been comprehensively developed and the true internationalist fraternity of the peoples has been realized. These successes do not belong only to the Soviet people. They prove the truth and correctness of the (?beliefs) of Lenin and inspire the peoples of other countries in their struggle for a glorious and bright future.

Many diverse problems and difficulties are in the path of the PDPA and of the people of Afghanistan. We know these problems and are struggling to solve them. In Afghanistan, despite the severe resistance of the internal and external reaction, profound changes are being made. The political and economical sway of feudalism has been eliminated: Land reform in the interest of the farmers and [words indistinct] is being implemented and the organizational [word indistinct] of the party has been consolidated. Standing in front of this great memorial to the leader of the world's proletariat, V.I. Lenin, who (?aroused the voice of freedom) of all the people and devoted his whole life to this, we once again firmly and resolutely say that the hand of friendship that our northern neighbor has stretched toward us is the reliable bulwark of the people of Afghanistan in their struggle for the glorious and prosperous future of our country. [passage indistinct]

In conclusion, allow me, on behalf of the PDPA Central Committee, the government and all the people of Afghanistan and personally on my own behalf, to express thanks and gratitude to the great party of Lenin; the Soviet Government; the loyal Leninist and outstanding contemporary statesman and friend of the people of Afghanistan, dear Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; and you, esteemed Comrade Rashidov; and all Soviet friends for the welcome you have (?extended to us during our stay here in the Uzbek SSR). Allow me to express sincere thanks to all Soviet comrades for [words indistinct] in these important and unforgettable events in the life of our people. [applause]

Let friendship and cooperation between our parties, government and people expand and be consolidated in the future too in the interest of lasting peace and in the interest of the people of our countries according to the instructions of the great Lenin.

Tour of Uzbek Farms

LD131728 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Termez, the Uzbek Republic, 13 May, TASS -- A party and government delegation of the USSR headed by Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sharaf Rashidov and a party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal were staying today in the Surkhan Darya region, familiarizing themselves with life there.

They visited the collective farm 40 Years of the October that was formed by poor peasant families half a century ago. At present it is a large diversified economy. The guests showed interest in cotton growing, grain production and lifestock breeding, vegetable and fruit growing.

In the collective farm Surkhan the members of the delegations were told about how tests are held in that experimental economy and how the new varieties of most valuable fine staple cotton are then spread on fields of the Central Asian republics.

A reception was held in Termez in honour of the party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and in connection with the ending of the construction of a bridge across the Amu Darya. Sharaf Rashidov and Babrak Karmal exchanged friendly toasts at the reception.

In the afternoon the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal left by air for home.

Karmal 13 May Departure

LD131856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Today, the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, led by Babrak Karmal, left for home. It took part in the festivities marking the handing over of a rail and road traffic bridge across the Amu Darya and the unveiling in Termez of a monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The delegation was seen off by Comrade Rashidov and other leaders of Uzbekistan.

WESTERN MEDIA SAID INCITING POLISH POPULATION

PM131131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "TRYBUNA LUDU commentary"]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 May -- The newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU cites new evidence of the Western mass media's complicity in inciting the Polish population to mass actions against the legitimate authorities. In a commentary headed "The Instruction Continues," the newspaper writes: "Western radio stations are continuing to instruct antisocialist elements in Poland. The news agencies UPI and AFP have announced that new disorders are planned for this week in Poland. The agencies did not specify when these would take place -- on 12 May or the day after. The subversive Radio Free Europe continues obligingly to transmit "news from the future" to Poland.

Appropriately selected reports in the Western press about Poland serve a definite aim. The Western media's publicity on the present situation in the country is playing leapfrog. The newspapers cite news agencies and they in their turn cite press organs. As a result reports on Poland are aired whose sources it is hard to establish. An example is provided by AFP, which transmitted a report from Stockholm on the planned disorders in Poland, citing Swedish radio and television, which they in their turn referred to some kind of "underground" Polish sources.

The Western "instructors" do not confine themselves solely to indicating the timing of subversive operations. Paris LE MONDE for 5 May, describing the organizational problems of subversive activity in Poland, cited several dubious examples and called for the experience to be passed on rapidly. On the same day, the Springer concern's newspaper DIE WELT, published actual instructions on how "conspiratorial groupings," first and foremost armed fighters, should act.

In this connection TRYBUNA LUDU notes: On 3 May the authorities demonstrated that any actions contrary to the law and acts of vandalism and anarchy will be resolutely rebuffed with a view to maintaining public order. The newspaper publishes a photograph of a subversive pamphlet sent into Poland from the West, indicating direct interference in Poland's internal affairs.

POLISH TV LINKS KSS-KOR WITH RADIO FREE EUROPE

LD131934 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 May, TASS -- Polish central television has shown the second part of the film exposing the close contacts of the counter-revolutionary organizations KSS-KOR, [Social Self-Defense Committee], the "Confederation of Independent Poland" and Solidarity extremists with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and also with the secret services of West Germany and the radio station Free Europe.

Free Europe, which specializes in anti-Polish programmes and in broadcasts aimed against the countries of the socialist community, television stresses, is a beacon of sorts for the antisocialist groupings operating in Poland. Their representatives are frequent guests in Munich, where the U.S. intelligence service has every opportunity for establishing contacts, collecting information and recruiting new agents.

The film cited as an example the recruitment of Z. Najder, recently appointed chief of the Polish section of Free Europe, who has been cooperating for many years with the reactionary journal CULTURE published in Paris and has been in the CIA's good books.

Recently, according to the documentary T.V. film, Free Europe has been broadcasting a great deal of various materials and urging a general strike and "resistance" to the Polish authorities. All these "documents" have been cooked up by the CIA. The American secret services are trying to use this radio centre to instigate anti-Polish demonstrations, in particular, in West Germany.

The staff of the Munich radio centre recruits demonstrators, paying them 100 marks for participation in these gatherings.

The suppliers of information to Free Europe who have visited Munich include such Solidarity extremists and KSS-KOR activists as Bogdan Lis, Adam Michnik, F. Torunczyk, M. Chojecki and others.

The counterrevolutionary organization KSS-KOR, according to Warsaw television, closely cooperated with the radio station Free Europe. Contact was first established in June 1976. The CIA's resident agents in Warsaw believed that the situation in Poland was favourable for the establishment of an "opposition organization." In 1976 Adam Michnik went to the West, met a Free Europe employee in Paris and offered to establish in Poland and anti-socialist "Workers' Defence Committee" (KOR). In December of the same year he reached agreement with the Rome correspondent of the radio station, D. Morawski, on channels for transmitting information and on fund raising. In 1976 KOR was the only organization financed by Free Europe in accordance with the decision of the CIA officers, who thought that at the time KOR was the only organization capable of destabilizing the situation in Poland.

Later on all the activists of this counterrevolutionary grouping became members of the leading bodies of Solidarity. Using the guise of trade union activists, they extended their contacts with the radio station Free Europe and often brought to Munich materials which were of interest not only to the CIA but also to the secret services of other capitalist countries, in particular, West Germany.

USSR, SFRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD

LD131828 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0444 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TASS) -- The 20th meeting of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow. Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council -- the heads of the Soviet and Yugoslav delegations -- discussed results in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The meeting reviewed major problems connected with the implementation of the long term cooperation program between our countries, said Ivan Arkhipov. In the time that has passed since the meeting in Belgrade a number of documents have been signed: On cooperation in 1981-1985, on cooperation in the construction on industrial projects in the SFRY with the help of the USSR, such as power stations, pits and mines, complete works; and the conditions for financing this construction were determined. New contracts and agreements are being prepared for cooperation in instrument, machine-tool and machine-building for construction and roadmaking machinery and timber processing.

In short, our prospects are clear: We wish to continue to develop trade and economic and scientific-technical cooperation throughout the complex of relations with the SFRY, Arkhipov stressed.

The links between the SFRY and the USSR in trade-economic and scientific-technical spheres are developing successfully, Gojko Ubiparit noted. Mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries based on equality is in accord with the interests of our peoples. The jubilee 20th meeting of the committee was a confirmation of this. It discussed questions about the further cooperation in various spheres as envisated by the long term program. This refers primarily to machine-building, electronics and electrical equipment, shipbuilding and agriculture. Cooperation and specialization of enterprises in the production of equipment for atomic power stations and metallurgic works, cars and trucks, excavators, electronic equipment and machine tools -- this is only a small part of the extensive possibilities that our countries have. Similar close reciprocal links will develop and strengthen in the forthcoming period.

If one is to speak of the prospects for cooperation, they are good. We hope that the efforts of the two countries in the future will bring good results, said Gojko Ubiparip.

TANJUG CITED ON LCY CONGRESS, INTERNAL ISSUES

PM131209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Scientific Conference"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May -- TANJUG reports that a scientific conference devoted to questions of party building, implementing the principle of democratic centralism in particular, has been held in the city of Hercegnovi within the framework of preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Representatives of leading LCY organs and republic and regional organizations took part in it.

The conference stressed that democratic centralism will continue to be the LCY's main organizational principle. This is necessary to enhance the LCY's vanguard role.

At the same time, the conference participants noted that party organizations' practical activity and some theoretical studies contain a one-sided interpretation of the principle of democratic centralism and that its significance in present conditions is being questioned. It was pointed out that tendencies have appeared recently, particularly since the nationalist disorders in Kosovo, toward the exclusiveness of regional party organizations, the counterposing of local party organs to the LCY leadership and the LCY's transformation into a kind of "Federal coalition of parties."

The conference participants, TANJUG reports, decisively condemned such tendencies, which undermine the LCY's unity and capacity for action.

USTINOV GREETS CSSR'S DZUR ON LIBERATION DAY

PM141041 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 3

[Text] To Comrade Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

Personally and on behalf of the USSR Armed Forces I send you and all servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 37th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation from the fascist aggressors.

Soviet servicemen, like all Soviet people, sincerely rejoice in the achievements of Czechoslovakia's working people in fulfilling the 16th CPCZ Congress decisions and in building a developed socialist society. Being a strong link of the combat alliance of fraternal armies united in the Warsaw Pact Organization, the Czechoslovak People's Army makes a worthy contribution to the cause of enhancing the socialist community's defense capability. I wish all personnel of the Czechoslovak People's Army new successes in combat and political training and in resolving tasks of reliably defending socialist gains.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

CSSR'S INDRA ON VICTORY DAY, SOVIET PEACE ROLE

PM131243 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 May 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly: "The Banner of Freedom"]

[Text] Prague -- It is 37 years since Victory Day, but the generation who witnessed it will never forget that day. It is also stamped on the imagination of those who were born after it.

Guns fell silent in Europe on 9 May 1945 and the most terrible, the bloodiest war in history ended. Hearts continued to grieve in the burned-out cities and among the ruins of factories and mothers, wives and children still wept for the tens of millions of the fallen. But on that day people were also seized by a joyful thought: Peace has come! Mankind breathed a sigh of relief -- the lethal plague of Nazism has been destroyed and the Hitlerite beast has been finished off in its own lair.

Time passes quickly and day after day life brings new joys and preoccupations -- nevertheless it is useful to reflect again and again on the reasons for the outbreak and the results of World War II.

Everyone has heard of the diplomatic documents that lay a serious charge against the capitalist powers' statesmen of the thirties and expose their hypocrisy and cynical disregard for the fate of the peoples. It was they who paved the way for Hitlerite expansionism by their rejection of the Soviet proposal on creating a collective security system and by their craven concessions to the fascists.

Progressive mankind highly values the part played by the Soviet Union in World War II and stresses its decisive contribution to the rout of Nazism. The heroism of the troops of the first socialist state, the talent of its commanders, the Soviet people's countless sacr ces, their moral and political unity and courage and the outstanding organizational role of Lenin's party -- all this is inscribed for all time in golden letters in the history of mankind's struggle against deprivation of rights, for social justice, for the freedom of the peoples and for social progress.

The USSR's decisive contribution to the achievement of victory over fascism had a big influence on the subsequent course of history, and no wonder. In mankind's eyes the Soviet land was the liberator of enslaved peoples and it was the first recipient of words of gratitude for preserving civilization. The various attempts by capitalist intriguers to use the victory over Nazism in their own selfish interests were bound to fail. No longer could anyone prevent the peoples of many European countries from organizing their lives according to their own wishes. Protected against the export of counterrevolution by the victory of Soviet arms in 1945, those peoples took power into their own hands under the leadership of Marxist-Leninist parties.

The political map of the world has changed completely in recent decades. A community of socialist countries appeared on three continents -- Europe, Asia and America. The world colonial system collapsed and numerous states of socialist orientation appeared. Of course, all this runs counter to the interests of imperialism, which is reluctant to accept the fact that it has ceased to be the ruler of history and that many peoples have released themselves from its power, while others do not want to subject themselves to its influence. The Soviet Union's political, economic and military might and the coordinated actions of the socialist community countries are now the chief obstacle in the way of those who like to play with fire.

The current period in international relations could perhaps be called the most dangerous since the end of World War II. The Reagan administration is to blame for this. It has illusions of "restoring U.S. greatness and glory."

The United States is arrogating to itself the right to arbitrarily define the sphere of its "vital interests." It would like to tell independent states what kind of domestic and foreign policy to pursue. Its best friends are the Pinochets and South African racists.

Washington is accelerating the arms race and is making its NATO allies pursue a course that contradicts their state interests. The United States is showing exceptional interest in Europe. No, not to protect the allies against the imaginary "Soviet threat," but to prepare our continent for its failure as a nuclear firing range.

This cynical and misanthropic deception is encountering growing resistance in all European countries interested in detente and in following the course of Helsinki.

It is no accident that the USSR's constructive peace initiatives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are making such a broad international impact. We are not oversimplifying the situation and we fully appreciate the danger posed to the world by the Washington hawks. But we want to believe in a peaceful future for the world and are convinced that the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is indispensable and vital. The progressive and peace-loving forces' support for the socialist community's consistent peace policy strengthens our belief that peace will prevail.

Victory Day is also Czechoslovak liberation day. War ended for us with the liberation of insurgent Prague by the Soviet Army. In the long and hard years of our national liberation struggle, languishing in fascist prisons and concentration camps and fighting in Czechoslovak military units, in partisan detachments and on the Prague barricades -- everywhere and at all times we knew that the Soviet Union was our loyal friend and ally. It filled us with belief in victory; we lived in hope that the troops with red stars on their caps would bring us freedom. And we were not mistaken.

Under the leadership of the CPCZ our working class and all working people of our country accumulated great historical experience. The Czechs and Slovaks chose the path of socialism once and for all. The bourgeoisie shamefully capitulated to the Munich diktat and forfeited the people's confidence. The era of its supremacy in Czechoslovakia ended forever.

Contrary to our enemies' calumnies we have not adopted any so-called "Soviet model" and no one has ever forced us to submit to so-called "Moscow diktat." The revolution and the building of a new society in Czechoslovakia are striking examples of the manifestation of the universal law-governed patterns of social development and, at the same time, of the skilfull utilization of specific national, economic and cultural features and traditions. We can say with pride that we have studied and are studying the CPSU's experience and that we have always utilized that experience creatively and will continue to utilize it.

For the CSSR the military political alliance and multilateral cooperation with the USSR are a realiable guarantee of its successful development and state independence. They enable us to live and work in peace and they accord with our people's vital interests. We are acting side by side in the international arena, supporting the USSR's titanic efforts to preserve peace.

...It was a long and arduous road to the total rout of Nazism. It is due to the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to victory that Europe has lived in peace for 37 years and that aggressive imperialist circles have failed to bring about a new world war.

Victory Day in 1945 was a turning point in history. Even now it serves as a warning to all those who are nurturing insane plans for a new world war, a new attack on the USSR and its allies. Certain people in the West would do well to reflect more often on the words of Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery, who said: "On page one of the book on war it is written: Never march on Moscow!"

The celebration of Victory Day inspires the world's peace-loving and progressive forces in their difficult and sacred struggle. It fills hearts with the hope that the rainbow of peace that appeared on 9 May 1945 will never again fade, that peace will be protected and we will preserve our planet for future generations.

AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT CITED ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD140908 Moscow TASS in English 0837 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Vienna, 13 May,TASS -- Rudolf Kirchschlager, Federal President of the Austrian Republic, has spoken highly of relations between the USSR and Austria in a talk with Soviet journalists. The president has received them in connection with his forthcoming official visit to the Soviet Union. He expressed the confidence that this visit would play an important role in the further development of Soviet-Austrian contacts in different fields. Having characterised these relations as friendly, he said: We will continue to consistently follow the path on which we embarked in 1955, when a state treaty on the restoration of independent and democratic Austria was signed and the federal constitutional law on permanent neutrality adopted.

The quality of relations between our countries puts them outside the framework of usual contacts. They may serve as an example of relations between a big and a small state, between countries with different social and political systems.

Rudolf Kirchschlager pointed out specifically the important role played by Soviet-Austrian trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural contacts. The president stated that he was one of those politicians who reject economic boycott as a means of resolving political problems. Meaning Washington's "warnings" to its Western partners that the development of economic relations with the Soviet Union may make them dependent on the USSR, the president said: There is no such danger. I am certain that the USSR will honestly fulfill all its obligations to Western countries.

In conclusion Rudolf Kirchschlager stressed the importance of the efforts made by all states and all people of goodwill to avert the threat of a nuclear consfict. I think that there is no sensible alternative to peace and international detente, he said.

SOVIET-BELGIAN NATURAL GAS NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

LD131534 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May (TASS) -- Negotiations opened here today between the Soviet foreign trade organization Soyuzgazexport and the Belgian firm Distrigas. The sides are to discuss the terms of the long-term agreement on delivery of Soviet natural gas to Belgium.

Business links between Soyuzgazexport and other West European partners successfully develop, a TASS correspondent has been told by deputy general director of the Soviet organization Vladimir Mikhaylov. Negotiations on deliveries of considerable consignments of gas to the Netherlands will resume in Moscow soon. Negotiations with the Austrian petroleum agency are close to completion. Firms of Spain and Greece reaffirmed their interest in Soviet natural gas purchases.

The beginning to practical realisation of a large-scale project which envisages deliveries of Soviet natural gas to West European countries was laid late in 1981, when Soyuzgazexport and the West German firm Ruhrgas AG signed a 25-year agreement. Within the framework of the agreement the Soviet organization will supply the FRG every year with 10,500 million cubic metres of gas, starting from 1984. Then, in January 1982, a long-term agreement was also signed with the French firm Gas de France.

AKEL-DIKO PROGRAM SUPPORTS CYPRUS CONFERENCE

NC122052 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1730 GMT 12 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The presidential election will be held in Cyprus in February 1983. With regard to the election, two parties -- the governing democratic party [DIKO] and AKEL -- have signed a minimum program in which they express their parties' joint position on the Cyprus problem.

Both DIKO and AKEL consider that a representative international conference under UN auspices should deal with the domestic aspect of the Cyprus problem. Our commentator says:

We remind our listeners that the idea of convening an international conference is the Soviet Union's. This idea was announced in a TASS statement on 23 August 1974 in view of the aggravation of the situation in Cyprus. What guided the Soviet Union at that time to make such a proposal, and are there perhaps today prerequisites for convening such a conference?

The Soviet Union has repeatedly stressed that the Cypriots have the absolute right to decide their fate themselves without any foreign interference. Moscow's opinion is that a peaceful solution of the Cyprus problem should be found in the interest of all the the Cypriot people, both the Greek and Turkish Cypriots. In order that this may take place, it is necessary, first of all, to eliminate the levers of foreign pressure. The issue is that NATO attaches all the more strategic importance to Cyprus because of the aggravated situation in the Near and Middle east. AKEL Secretary General Papaioannou told PRAVDA at the beginning of this year that it is in NATO's interest to preserve the Cypriot problem as it now stands and thus preserve the partition of the island.

Under these conditions, the Atlantic circles see two benefits: They can utilize the military bases that are in the southern part of the country and succeed in establishing new bases in the northern part of the island.

This is why, under these conditions, the Soviet proposal on Cyprus acquires particular importance. At an international conference the questions of guarantees for Cyprus' independence, the elimination of foreign bases and the withdrawal of the foreign armed forces could be solved. Settlement of the external aspects of the Cyprus problem would also contribute to blunting of the domestic opposition in Cyprus.

As is known, the Soviet proposal was widely welcomed in Cyprus. It was officially endorsed by the government, which now is insisting more strongly on the necessity of convening at the soonest possible time a representative conference on Cyprus under UN auspices. President Kiprianou stressed during his visit in Bulgaria that the moment has come for the planned and systematic promotion of the Soviet Union's proposal for convening a representative conference. A current affirmation of the endorsement of the Soviet proposal by Cyprus is the joint minimum program that has been announced by DIKO and AKEL on the occasion of the forthcoming presidential election. The program stresses that to settle the international aspect of the Cyprus problem the cooperating parties will exert systematic efforts to convene a special international conference within the auspices and framework of the United Nations.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM W. BERLIN

PM121205 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "CPSU Delegation Returns"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by Ye. Z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section, has returned to Moscow from West Berlin. The delegation had been participating in the SEW's [Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin] May Day events.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS U.S. ROLE IN IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD132010 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 May,TASS -- A reply to the question "Who warms hands on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict?" is given by the concrete policy of the imperialist forces in the zone of national liberation movements, specifically in the area of the Persian Gulf, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today.

"The imperialist forces have long also chosen that region as one of the main targets of neo-colonialist designs. Very rich oil deposits catch the eye of the biggest imperialist monopolies... The United States seeks to draw huge dividends from the conflict on the coasts of the Persian Gulf. The war gave the United States a new pretext to justify militaristic preparations in the Middle East, in the Indian Ocean area. Speculating on the acute crisis situation, the United States seeks to widen the split between Arabs, to divert their attention from the consequences of the Camp David deal, from the struggle against the insolent Zionism aggressor, prompts on the sly to Arab peoples the thesis of 'Iranian threat' in a bid to speed up formation in the Middle East of a pro-Western alliance on the basis of the so-called "strategic accord."

"Every day of fighting," the article runs "adds new sufferings, brings additional losses to the economy of both countries. The destructive war is not in the interests of Iraq. It is not in the interests of Iran either. Iran and Iraq, which have a huge economic potential, political weight in the Middle and Near East, which hold anti-imperialism and anti-Zionist positions in international affairs, are compelled to mobilise considerable resources, exsanguinating each other."

The "Iran-Iraq war is used by imperialism also to try to drive a wedge into relations between the countries involved, and the USSR. Accusations are being fabricated of the USSR's mythical intentions 'to lay hands' on the Middle Eastern oil." In this connection IZVESTIYA stresses that the USSR which strictly and firmly abides by the policy of non-interference into the armed conflict, declares for its earliest termination, for a political settlement."

USSR'S PRIMAKOV INTERVIEWED DURING KUWAIT VISIT

LD132138 Kuwait KUNA in English 1654 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Kuwait, 13 May (KUNA) -- Director of the Institute of Oriental Studies at the Soviet Academy of Sciences Professor Y. Primakov said Thursday he developed an impression of complete satisfaction from his meeting with his highness the amir [of Kuwait].

Primakov said his meetings with the deputy premier, foreign and information minister and the minister of state for cabinet affairs and President of the National Council for Culture Arts and Letters 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn "were positive and fruitful."

Discussion during these meetings covered bilateral relations and other issues on which the Kuwaiti and Soviet viewpoints were agreed, he told KUNA in an exclusive interview.

Primakov, who is a specialist on Middle East affairs, said he sensed a growing concern in Kuwait on the need for stability of the region and exclusion from international rivalry "which meets the objectives of the Soviet Union."

He expressed full satisfaction with the visit, which is the second he makes at the invitation of the National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, in that it enabled him to discuss promotion of dual cultural and scientific relations and meet with Kuwaiti leaders to review international issues.

Primakov, who visited Lebanon prior to his Kuwait visit and met with President Sarkis and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, described the recent Israeli air raid on Lebanon as "unwarranted" and a violation of the ceasefire agreement, saying it was the price Israel got for withdrawing from Sinai.

Elaborating on this point, Primakov said Lebanon was left open for Israeli attacks, whereas the Palestinians were left "to pay the price" of Camp David agreements which he said "drove the region away from the comprehensive settlement."

Israel's evacuation from Sinai will facilitate its annexation of the West Bank "which may not take a direct and open form but by indirect methods and means."

Acting on fears of the demographic factor, Israel is moving, even if theoretically, on two lines -- namely to empty and expel the citizens by force as happened in 1948 but by convincing means as compared with (Der Yassin) and (Kafr Kasim) and other massacres and the other by refusing financial support for universitites in the occupied territories to force the Palestinians to seek education abroad and refusing them reentry, he said. [sentence as received]

These are some of the indirect forms Israel uses to annex the West Bank and Gaza and keep them under its domination by applying the Israeli laws on the region and deploying the Israeli Army there, Primakov added.

The latest Israeli decision in that direction was the law forbidding future dismantlement of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

Primakov explained that was what he meant by the price of Camp David, which America gave Israel "the green light" to pursue.

There is misconception in the West and some Arab countries about the position of the Soviet Union regarding the Middle East question which President Leonid Brezhnev outlined at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, Primakov said.

The Soviet Union is desirous in immediate settlement of all issues relating to the Middle East crisis, but is convinced that no forthwith settlement is possible.

Moscow is not against gradual and piecemeal settlement provided they are not unilateral solutions, he said, denying the accusation that the Soviet Union is against "preliminaries" for an international conference which he described as "important to neutralize the antisettlement forces."

Primakov said the Soviet Union was, and still is, against the war between Iraq and Iran and called for a speedy end to it denying reports that Moscow was supporting Iran.

He said he did not think the Soviet Union could influence Iran to change its attitude regarding the mediation efforts in the war, adding that there were no "privileged" relations between Moscow and Tehran but good neighbourliness ties which they wish to see develop.

The Soviet Union favours peaceful settlement of the conflict between Britain and Argentina over Falkland Islands "for the maintenance of world peace and security," he said of the dispute which is in the second month now over the South Pacific [as received] islands.

Primakov said Soviet oriental studies are not confined to contemporary sciences but cover heritage, adding that Moscow has wide-ranging cultural relations with the Arab world.

Cultural relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union are now at their best with the two countries exchanging expertise and scientists and printed literature on issues of culture, science and archeology, he said, praising the existing cooperation between the Institute of Oriental Studies and the National Council for Culture and Arts and Letters.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

PM131213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Acquaintance With Georgia"]

[Excerpt] Tbilisi, 8 May -- E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, received here today the Nicaraguan state delegation led by Comandante of the Revolution D. Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The guests were acquainted with the republic party organization's activity aimed at successfully fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and meeting the 5-year plan targets. E.S. Shevardnadze stressed that Georgia's working people, like all Soviet people, have received with a sense of deep satisfaction the results of the Soviet-Nicaraguan talks held in Moscow.

D. Ortega gave his impression of the meeting with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and stressed its historic nature. The talks in Moscow, he stated, were an important new contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our countries. The guest described the revolutionary and social progress taking place in Nicaragua and noted the significance of the assistance given to his country's people by the socialist states.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA PRESENTS GIFT TO BREZHNEV

PM120915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- On behalf of the Nicaraguan leadership, D. Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership, coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction and commandant of the revolution, has given Leonid Ilich Brezhnev a weapon from the period of struggle for independence under the leadership of the legendary Nicaraguan hero Augusto Sandino. L.I. Brezhnev expressed profound gratitude for this gift. We view this, he said, as a sign of recognition of the Soviet Union's consistent struggle in defense of the people's independence and freedom and for lasting peace.

NICARAGUAN STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED

LD132030 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Mangua, 13 May,TASS -- The Guiding Council of the Government of National Reconstruction extended for 30 days the operation of the decree of the state of emergency in Nicaragua. The state of emergency was introduced on March 15 in connection with the heightening of the threat of imperialist aggression.

The danger continues looming over the revolutionary motherland, says a statement of the Guiding Council, circulated here. In these conditions the prolongation of the state of emergency is the necessary measure aimed at protecting Nicaragua's territorial integrity and peaceful life of its population, the statement says.

GRISHIN DELIVERS REPORT IN MOSCOW LECTURE SERIES

LD131914 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] In Moscow today [a series of] sociopolitical lectures entitled "Inviolable Union of Free Republics," devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, have opened. They are organized by the Moscow Gorkom, the AUCCTU, Institute of Marxism-Leninism attached to the CPSU Central Committee, and the Presidium of the Society for Knowledge.

Muscovites who assembled in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions listened to a reported entitled "Moscow, Capital of the USSR," delivered by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. He stressed that the capital of the USSR has become a symbol of the inviolable friendship of the Soviet peoples, a symbol of loyalty to the Leninist peace-loving foreign policy, the policy of peace.

The sociopolitical lectures will last until December.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW MAY DAY REVIEW PANEL

PM131231 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Great New Tasks Ahead"]

[Excerpt] The concluding session of the party gorkom Commission for the Preparation and Holding of the May Day Celebrations in Moscow took place yesterday under the chairmanship of V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom

Taking part in the session were members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, chiefs of party gorkom sections, first secretaries of the CPSU raykoms, deputy chairmen of Moscow Gorispolkom, rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of the main administrations and administrations of Moscow Gorispolkom and leaders of several city organizations.

The report on the results of the May Day celebrations in Moscow was delivered by R.F. Dementyev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the commission session.

BRIEFS

NEW UZBEK OBLAST -- In connection with the creation of the Navoiyskaya Oblast within the Uzbek SSR, the Uzbek SSR Central Committee has confirmed the organizational bureau for the oblast. V.P. Yesin has been confirmed as chairman of the bureau, with I. Dzhabbarov as deputy chairman and U. Asatov, V.A. Kovalenko, Kh. Khudaykulov, Ya.A. Sultanov, A.N. Ananishev, A.A. Petrov and N.V. Dukhanov as members. [Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 23 Apr 82 p 1 WA]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 12-13 MAY

LD140219 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 12 and 13 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses the end of each item.

12 May

Mass sowing of grain crops has started in Pavlodarskaya Oblast. The spring crop area this year amounts to almost 2 million hectares. The sowing of corn has started in Primorskiy Kray. (0000 GMT)

The harvesting of intermediate fodder crops has been completed in oblasts of the Ferganskaya valley, Uzbekistan. Millet and rape sown in the autumn have produced a fine crop. The cutting of intermediate crops is being completed in other zones in Uzbekistan. Grain and industrial crops are being sown. (0100 GMT)

By today 15 million out of just over 16 million hectares of the spring crop area had been sown in the Ukraine. Sowing of sugarbeet and sunflower has been completed. Potates are being planted and buckwheat and millet -- and corn, at particularly high rates of up to 500,000 hectares a day -- are being sown on the final hectares. Early crops have already produced even shoots and cultivation has started. Sowing of spring crops began on the 7 millionth hectare in Kazakhstan today. All oblasts have now begun sowing. In Chimkentskaya and Dzhambulskaya Oblasts the plan for sowing spring crops has been over-fulfilled. Nearly 1 million hectares has been allotted to millet, buckwheat and rice. (0600 GMT)

Omskaya Oblast farmers have begun sowing wheat. Varieties such as Omskaya-9, Almaz and Sibiryachka-4 will occupy 1.5 million hectares -- that is, almost 2/3 of the entire area to be sown to grain crops. (0900 GMT)

In Astrakhanskaya Oblast over 23,000 hectares are being planted with vegetables. Planting is progressing at a faster rate than usual. (1100 GMT)

13 May

About 15 percent of spring crops have been sown in Kurganskaya Oblast. Farmers have pledged to collect no less than 19 quintals per hectare -- that is, 2 more than before. More than 1/2 the wheat fields will be given over to new strains; over 1 million hectares have been allocated to this crop. Sowing of grain crops, flax and annual crops has been completed at the leading farms in Vologodskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

Moisture retention has been completed on 30 million hectares in Kazakhstan. Almost 25 million hectares of arable land have been prepared for sowing grain crops. Sowing of summer crops is underway in all 19 oblasts. Mass grain crop sowing will begin in virgin land areas in the next few days. To date, 6.5 million hectares have been sown to various crops in Kazakhstan. (0800 GMT)

Sowing has now reached the USSR's northernmost farming regions: Udmurtskaya ASSR and the near-taiga parts of Siberia. In mid-May, sowing of cereals will start in the steppe rayons of Altayskiy Kray, Priirtyshskiy and northern Kazakhstan. Conditions are ideal for clearing the fields of weeds. Spring crops have been sown on more than 70 million hectares in the USSR. Standards are higher than before. Many rayons of the European USSR have had good rain in recent days. (1800 GMT)

The farmers of Dzhambulskaya Oblast have more than doubled the amount of corn sown. They have completed the sowing of this crop. (2005 GMT)

KIRGIZ CP ISSUES APPEAL TO AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

LD140930 Frunze Domestic Service in Russian 0110 GMT 11 May 82

[Summary] Republican newspapers today publish a letter from the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee to Communists, Komsomol members and all workers in the republic. It says:

Dear comrades! In a united, monolithic formation the working people of our republic are working selflessly and enthusiastically, together with the rest of the Soviet people, to implement the historic decisions of the 26th party congress, the November 1981 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and the instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions and at the festivities in Tashkent. An active search for reserves is now in progress in all areas of production.

Special responsibility for the fulfillment of pledges is borne by workers in agriculture and by all those now engaged in implementing the country's food program. In the present difficult weather conditions it is necessary to work with redoubled energy. A situation is developing in which many cereal, fodder and other crops and natural grasslands have suffered considerable -- in some cases irreparable -- damage as a result of the arid spring. If the threat posed by low rainfall and the danger that nonirrigated cropland will be ruined are not countered in time by a high degree of organization and selfless labor, much grain and other precious arable and livestock produce will be lost.

In view of the difficult situation developing in agriculture this year the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee calls on Communists, Komsomol members, workers in agriculture and employees of enterprises and other organizations to display a high degree of conscientiousness and industry to obtain maximum yields of grain, fodder and other crops from every irrigated hectare, and thus fulfill socialist pledges for the production and sale of crops to the state. The aim should be to obtain no less than 40 quintals of grain from ear crops on each irrigated hectare. Targets are also set for fodder crops production.

In view of this situation, the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee calls on all comrades to display the best qualities of a farmer -- skill and conscientiousness -- and to mobilize in the struggle against the consequences of low rainfall, to counter this year's unfavorable weather conditions with a high degree of organization, discipline and selfless work.

Irrigation equipment is more important than ever. Crops must be watered around the clock. Highly productive use must be made of wide-reach sprinkling equipment. Every sprinkler should work faultlessly. Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and farm leaders must see to it that all the conditions necessary for fruitful work by irrigation workers are created. Rational use must be made of irrigation water. Maximum use must be made of all forms of small-scale irrigation, including mobile pumping stations. Water supply organizations must concentrate all efforts on early completion of irrigation projects.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee calls on all industrial enterprises and establishments to give outstanding assistance to agricultural workers in the harvest of grasses and the procurement of fodder. In this year's unfavorable conditions, subsidiary plots can become a large reserve in supplementing food resources. This is not the first time agricultural workers in our republic have encountered such severe drought and low rainfall. Let us counter it with our skill, experience and industry.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee expresses firm confidence that Communists, Komsomol members, agricultural workers and all working people of the republic will make maximum efforts to reduce the dire consequences of low rainfall and drought and to usher in the 60th anniversary of the USSR in a fitting manner.

SPACESHIP SOYUZ T-5 CORRECTS ORBITAL PARAMETERS

LD140844 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Mission Control Center, 14 May, TASS -- By 11 hours Moscow time the spaceship Soyuz T-5 piloted by Anatoliy Berezdovoy and Valentin Lebedev had made 14 orbits of the earth. After a correction manoeuvre the parameters of the spaceship's orbit are: maximum distance from the earth, 326 kilometers; minimum distance, 261 kilometers; the period of revolution, 90.3 minutes; inclination, 51.6 degrees.

The crew's working day began today at three hours in the morning. The cosmonauts checked on the ship's onboard systems, its airtightness and are continuing, in accordance with the programme, preparations for a link-up with the station Salyut-7.

According to telemetric measurements and crew reports the flight of Soyuz T-5 is proceeding normally. Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev feel well.

SCIENTISTS COMMENT ON ATOMIC POWERPLANT SAFETY

LD140726 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 May, TASS -- We are building and will continue to build atomic power stations and atomic heat-supply plants and use atomic energy in chemistry, metallurgy and on the transport. [sentence as received] Physicists and medics, power specialists and ecologists have been and will continue to be colleagues and "co-authors" of such projects, and not opponents, said Academician Valeriy Legasov, deputy director of the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy. Together with Leonid Ilin, director of the Soviet Institute of Biophysics and chairman of the National Commission on Protection Against Radiation, he was interviewed by the newspaper Moscow NEWS.

Leonid Ilin said that nuclear power-engineering has great ecological advantages practically over any conventional mode of power production. Atomic power stations do not pollute the atmosphere with the products of combustion of organic fuel and do not consume atmospheric oxygen. As to radiation, the contribution made by atomic power stations to the natural radiation background, existing in any area of the world, poses no real danger to nature and man.

Valeriy Legasov stressed that during the 27 years since the commissioning of the world's first atomic power station in Obninsk (near Moscow) none of the Soviet atomic power stations has given any reason for alarm as regards radiation discharge into the atmosphere.

Rigid radiation safety standards have been established legislatively in the Soviet Union. They were observed so successfully that it became possible to introduce in 1980 new, still more stringent, rules for designing and use of atomic power stations. In fact standards of safety for the population living near the power stations have been raised 20 times in comparison with the old norms.

Dosimetric investigations made regularly around the atomic power stations show that radiation levels in such areas do not practically differ from a natural radiation background. As to the situation at atomic power stations, their personnel gets yearly a radiation dose which is one-fifth to one-tenth of the established norm.

When asked about the reliability of radiation protection facilities, Academician Legasov said that these are designed with an eye to most improbable situations. In case of some serious technical trouble at an atomic power station, such as the rupture of the main pipeline with cooling water (the possibility of such an emergency is minimal), Soviet stations have several atomic emergency reactor-cooling systems. Moreover, the reactor has around it a protective shell of special ferro-concrete. This shell can not only keep in the products of radioactive decay but also successfully withstand such elemental calamities as violent earthquakes, hurricanes and floods as well as remain undamaged by the impact of a crashing plane.

Soviet specialists suggested a protective system fully precluding any escape of radioactive vapours into the environment. In the event of a hypothetic emergency of such a scale, vapours get into special localization premises in which pressure is lower than that of the atmosphere and which therefore remain absolutely airtight. Atomic power stations with such systems are built both in the USSR and in CEMA countries.

"It is absolutely safe to say", Leonid Ilin said, "that atomic power stations do not affect in any way the health of the population or raise the incidence of oncologic diseases, to say nothing of genetic effects. We held extensive and very detailed research in this field. According to the data obtained in 1975-1976, average individual radiation doses received by the population of the USSR from atomic power stations were only one-thirty-thousandths of the average dose received by them during yearly diagnostic radiation examinations. I am saying this not because these medical procedures are in any way dangerous to health but only to show how insignificant are the effects of atomic power stations if they are properly operated."

MATERIAL ON ALL-ARMY PARTY CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Ustinov, Yepishev Reports

PM131035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 2

[TASS report: "Loyalty to the Party, Loyalty to the People: All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Primary Party Organizations"]

[Text] The best representatives of the army and navy, the tried and tested combat detachment of the Leninist party, met in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace 11 May to discuss topical problems of party political work in the Soviet Armed Forces.

On the presidium at the conference were Comrades D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, I.V. Kapitonov, M.V. Zimyanin, L.V. Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.F. Dmitriyev, N.M. Pegov and N.I. Savinkin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; B.N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, USSR ministers; USSR deputy defense ministers, other military leaders and political workers.

To prolonged applause from those present, K.U. Cherneko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, read out a message of greetings from the CPSU Central Committee to the all-army conference of secretaries of primary party organizations.

A report was delivered to the conference participants by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, who was greeted warmly by those present. On behalf of the conference participants he cordially thanked the party's Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the warm words of greeting and expressed deep gratitude for their constant concern for the armed forces. We regard the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings, he said, as instructions from the party to continue to worthily fulfill our sacred duty in defending the socialist fatherland. Communists and all servicemen in our glorious armed forces assure the Central Committee that they will fulfill these instructions with honor.

All-army conferences of secretaries of party organizations, the speaker went on, are held on the basis of a decision by the party's Central Committee and are major events in the life and activity of the army and navy. The CPSU Central Committee assigns an important role to them in the examination of topical questions of military building and the mobilization of army and navy Communists and all Soviet servicemen to successfully fulfill the tasks which the party sets the armed forces.

The defense minister stressed that the 9 years which have elapsed since the last conference have been a period of great deeds and achievements by the party and people and further all-round progress in Soviet society. It has been marked by events of such tremendous historical significance as the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses and the adoption of the new USSR Constitution, which enshrined the great gains of developed socialism. In these years the indestructible unity of the Soviet people have rallied still more closely around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the outstanding party and state figure of today. Holding the highest party and state posts, Leonid Ilich does really titanic work to strengthen our motherland's economic and defense might, consolidate its international positions and prestige and preserve peace in the world.

The speaker went on to say that every year the land of the soviets advances still further in economic, sociopolitical and spiritual development.

Soviet people, under the party's leadership, are enthusiastically implementing the historic 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan. A harmonious, cohesive family, they are marching toward our multinational motherland's glorious jubilee -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

We have to resolve the tasks of communist building in complex foreign policy conditions. The world situation is not simple. The aggressive forces of imperialism, American imperialism above all, are trying to push international relations off the path of detente and onto the path of confrontation and dangerous brinkmanship. They are striving to redraw the political map of the world and resorting to various kinds of "sanctions" and threats of the use of armed force up to and including nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction.

Analyzing imperialism's aggressive course, the speaker demonstrated the sharply adverse impact exerted on the international political climate by the ideological preparations for war, directed against the forces of socialism, peace and progress, which have been launched on a wide scale by imperialist reaction and its henchmen, and he noted the hypocritical nature of political maneuvers by aggressive circles in the United States and NATO which talk a great deal about their readiness for diplomatic talks but in practice block such talks themselves and flagrantly flout the principles of the sides' equality and identical security.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov pointed out that it would be an unforgivable mistake to underestimate the real danger arising from imperialist forces. We must not ignore the fact that they have impressive resources and modern, comperhensively equipped armies at their disposal. The Soviet Union, counterposing to imperialism's aggressive course high vigilance, firmness and a considered, realistic approach to the burning problems of today, steadily pursues a line of strengthening peace -- a line which was clearly, precisely expressed by the 26th CPSU Congress and has been developed and given concrete form in subsequent party and state documents.

The USSR's consistent love of peace is not a sign of weakness. It does not exclude but, on the contrary, presupposes constant concern for the country's security. Noting the nationwide nature of this concern, the speaker stressed that it finds expression in the Communist Party's policy and in its day-to-day leadership of military building. Party leadership covers all salients of the activity of working people, state organs, public organizations and officials in connection with strengthening the material and spiritual foundations of the country's defense capability and the combat might and combat readiness of the army and navy. The CPSU elaborates military policy and military doctrine and organizes their consistent implementation. It guides the development of Soviet military science and military art.

The party devotes constant attention to inculcating in servicemen profound communist convictions, ardent Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, unshakable devotion to the cause of October and to the heroic revolutionary, combat and labor traditions and readiness to perform exploits for the sake of the motherland.

The party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally devote particular significance to ensuring high combat readiness in the armed forces.

Discussing combat readiness, the defense minister noted that it is the main indicator of the qualitative state of the troops and naval forces. It summarizes the results of the multifaceted activity of commanders, political workers, staffs, political organs, party organizations and all armed forces personnel and their ability to fulfill their main purpose -- to reliably defend the Soviet people's socialist gains and peaceful labor and ensure the security of our country and its friends and allies.

Most formations, units and ships completed this year's winter period of training successfully. These results and the course of the socialist competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation indicate that Communists and all the personnel of units and formations correctly understand the demands made on the armed forces by the party today and are working selflessly to fulfill them.

Dwelling on questions of the Soviet Armed Forces' cooperation with the armies of the fraternal socialist states, the defense minister noted that this cooperation is permeated with the spirit of internationalism, is based on the principles of equality, mutual respect and sovereignty and involves the increasingly close coordination of plans for the development of the allied countries' armed forces, the consistent implementation of a single military-technical policy and coordinated operational and other measures, and the exchange of experience in training and educating servicemen. The same goal is served by the increasingly extensive, fruitful cooperation between political organs and party organizations.

The report devoted attention to questions of further strengthening military discipline. There can be no combat readiness without firm discipline. Military discipline is above all a political, moral matter. Its foundation is the servicemen's ideological commitment and the collective's spiritual maturity. In order to strengthen conscious military discipline it is necessary first and foremost to strengthen that foundation.

We must ensure, D.F. Ustinov said, a situation where the life stance of every serviceman is determined by the conviction that regulations and orders are a law which must be carried out by everyone without exception, unswervingly and unquestioningly!

Party organizations are called on to use the full weight of their authority and influence to establish and maintain regulation order in the forces.

The defense minister stressed the massive role in the strengthening of discipline played by concern for people and for satisfying their needs and requirements. This concern must always be at the center of party organizations' attention and it must be the norm of our entire life.

The speaker then dwelt in detail on party organization's tasks to further enhancement of the party organizations' role and the intensification of their influence on all aspects of army and navy life and activity as one of the foundations of Soviet military building.

The 26th CPSU Congress called the style and methods of leadership an important question for the whole party and the whole people. The defense minister devoted much attention to this question in his report.

A really high-quality and stable solution of the increasingly complex questions of combat readiness can only be ensured on the basis of steadily improving the troops' political training and awareness. As genuine centers of ideological education work party organizations must conduct it daily, without interruption or letup, and the more complex the conditions are and the more tense the situation in which the army and navy are operating becomes, the more active and persistent this work must be.

In solving their tasks, party organizations must constantly ensure the strengthening of the commander's sole responsibility, support exacting commanders and ensure their authority. They must improve the leadership of the Army and Navy Komsomol. It is important to fully exploit the upsurge of creative and work activity among Komsomol members and young people engendered by preparations for the 19th Komsomol Congress and to mobilize them for the fulfillment of its decisions.

The speaker drew attention to the need to persistently increase the effectiveness of socialist competition.

On behalf of the participants in the all-army conference, the USSR defense minister assured the party Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that party organizations and political organizers, in close cooperation with commanders, will continue to actively and persistently implement CPSU policy in the army and navy and work tirelessly to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on improving the armed forces' combat readiness and ensuring the reliable defense of our motherland's state interests.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, spoke next. The period which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress, he said, has fully demonstrated the force and significance of the party's strategy and tactics elaborated by the congress for the next stage of communist building, and of the line of further strengthening the country's economic and defense might. Great significance is attached to the congress' creative development of Lenin's teaching on the party and the further enhancement of its role in the period of developed socialism, and the provisions on refining party leadership methods.

The implementation of the congress decisions is the goal of all practical activity by the Communist Party, the Soviet people and our armed forces. The party's political organizational and ideological work is being improved fully in accordance with the tasks put forward by the congress. The chief political conclusion to be drawn from the period since the congress is that the party is leading the country along the sole correct Leninist course.

We are now getting a full picture, A.A. Yepishev stressed, of how profound and opportune was the 26th party congress analysis of the main trends in the development of events in the world arena. The international situation remains complex and acute. At no other time in the recent period has the class enemy been so frenzied in its attacks on the hard-won positions of socialism and democracy. This emphasizes the crucial nature of the Soviet Armed Forces' tasks, "to reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor."

The strengthening of the country's defense might, the improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces and the maintenance of their combat potential at the proper level, the speaker noted, are an important sphere of the Communist Party's leadership activity. It keeps a constant eye on questions relating to military building, the development of the armed forces, the provision of the latest combat equipment and arms, the training of military cadres, the instruction and education of the personnel and all-around material and technical support for the army and navy. Unflagging attention is being paid to party political work, which V.I. Lenin saw as one of the unshakable foundations of Soviet military building.

Army and navy primary party organizations -- the CPSU's militant detachment -- are a leading component of the system of party leadership fo the armed forces. They operate actually among the servicemen and are the political nucleus of military collectives. In all their work they are actively contributing to implementing party policy in the sphere of strengthening the country's defense and increasing the effectiveness of the personnel's military labor. The CPSU is constantly concerned to enhance the role of army and navy party organizations and to ensure their ideological and organizational strengthening.

We can report to the Central Committee that army and navy political organizers and party organizations are firmly and consistently implementing party policy in the armed forces and are persistently educating the personnel in the spirit of utter devotion to the Soviet motherland and the cause of communism and of readiness to defend the gains of socialism. The personnel are closely united around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev; they wholeheartedly support the Communist Party's domestic and foreign policy, are displaying a high degree of vigilance and are ready worthily to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

The speaker stressed that activeness, initiative and principledness are important traits of the Leninist style of party work and the essence of our party organizations' life and activity.

Talking about the improvement of party organizations' work, A.A. Yepishev stressed the need to enhance Communists' responsibility for strengthening the combat readiness of formations, units and ships, to seek the most effective methods of organizational and political work and to develop socialist competition and propagandize and introduce leading experience.

The conference participants embarked on a discussion of the reports. It was stressed in the speeches that the further enhancement of the party organizations' role and the enhancement of their influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the army and navy are one of the foundations of Soviet military building.

The conference continues 12 May.

Reports Discussion Participants

LD141044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 12 May 82

[Summary] The all-army conference on primary party organizations continued today with work in sections, discussing the reports presented by Ustinov and Yepishev. "Participating in the work of the sections were: General Vladimir Tolubko, commander in chief of services of the USSR Armed Forces [title as heard]; Aleksandr Koldunov, marshal of aviation; Pavel Kutakhov, marshal of aviation; Sergey Gorshkov, fleet admiral of the Soviet Union, and others."

Conclusion, Ustinov Address

LD131654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] The Sixth All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Party Organizations ended today in Moscow in the Great Kremlin Palace. The conference presidium included Comrades Ustinov, Chernenko, Kapitonov, and Zimyanin; Savinkin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department; Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; Marshals of the Soviet Union Ogarkov and Kulikov, who are also first deputy ministers of defense of the USSR; Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy; Army General Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security; USSR deputy ministers of defense, military chiefs and political workers.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, made a closing speech at the conference.

[Begin Ustinov recording] The center of attention of the conference was the greeting from the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The points made in this most important party document determine the fundamental areas of work by party organizations and all Communists in further raising the combat readiness of the armed forces. Party organizations must concentrate all their endeavors on these areas.

The main result of the all-army conference is that it again convincingly confirms the inviolable cohesiveness of our armed forces around the party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, an outstanding party figure and statesman of our day, who is loyally continuing Lenin's cause. [applause]

The conference had a useful exchange on the work of party organizations in the army and navy, border troops and internal forces. It discussed the questions of further intensifying their influence on all aspects of the life and work of officers and men. Many valuable ideas, criticisms and proposals were expressed at the plenary meetings and within the sections.

They should be carefully studied and analyzed, and anything useful should be implemented. Meetings of party aktivs and primary party organizations should be held everywhere and at these meetings discussion of the outcome of the all-army conference should be closely harnessed to the tasks of forces collectives. Our military press should play an active role in the organization and implementation of this work.

The fundamental guidelines in the work of party organizations have been an remain a high degree of combat readiness, excellent competence in the field, air and at sea, and ability to use combat equipment and weapons. Party organizations should constantly be concerned with the improvement of the teaching process and the search for and application of new and more effective forms and methods of work. Intolerance of all indulgence, no matter what form it might take, vigorous elimination of existing shortcomings and broad development of comradely mutual assistance are in an indispensable condition for success in party work. These are specific jobs for Communists in the army and navy, and they should be carried out persistently and untiringly. The conclusions and recommendations of the conference and its decisions should be purposefully translated into practical deeds in all areas. As participants in the conference you have the first word in this. [applause] [end recording]

The conference participants adopted a greeting letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

MOSCOW MILITARY DISTRICT POLITICAL DIRECTOR

PM121529 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 May carries on page 1 a 100-word report by L. Golovnev from Moscow Military District describing a VE-day meeting between Moscow Garrison personnel and World War II veterans which states that "Col Gen I. Repin, chief, district Political Directorate," was among those present.